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Vol. XIII

JULY, 1907

No. 1



# THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE

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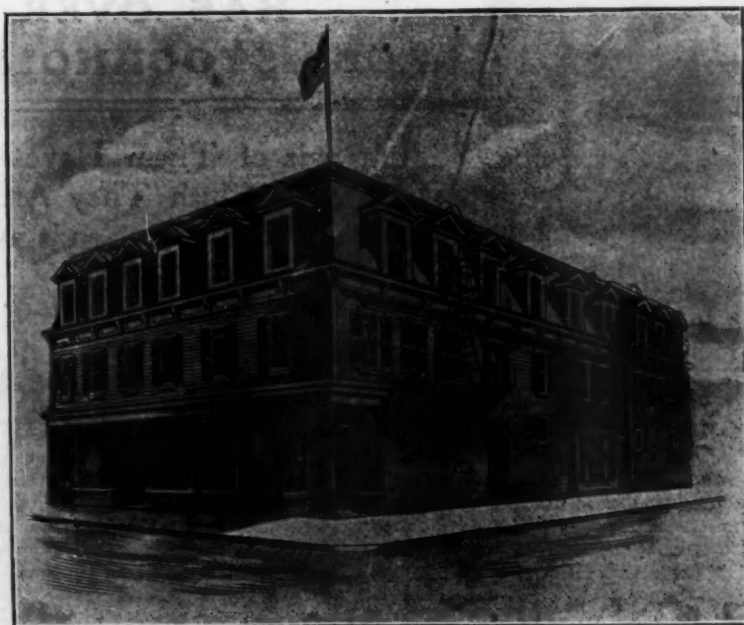
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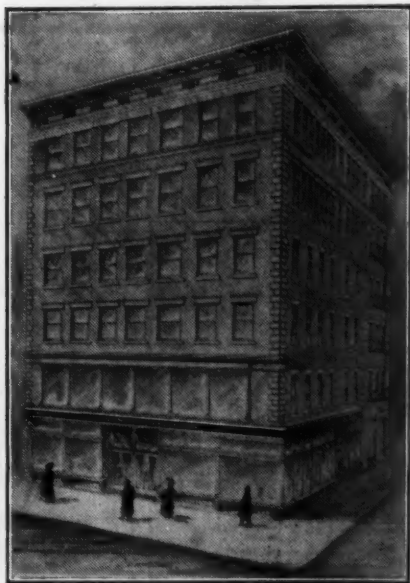
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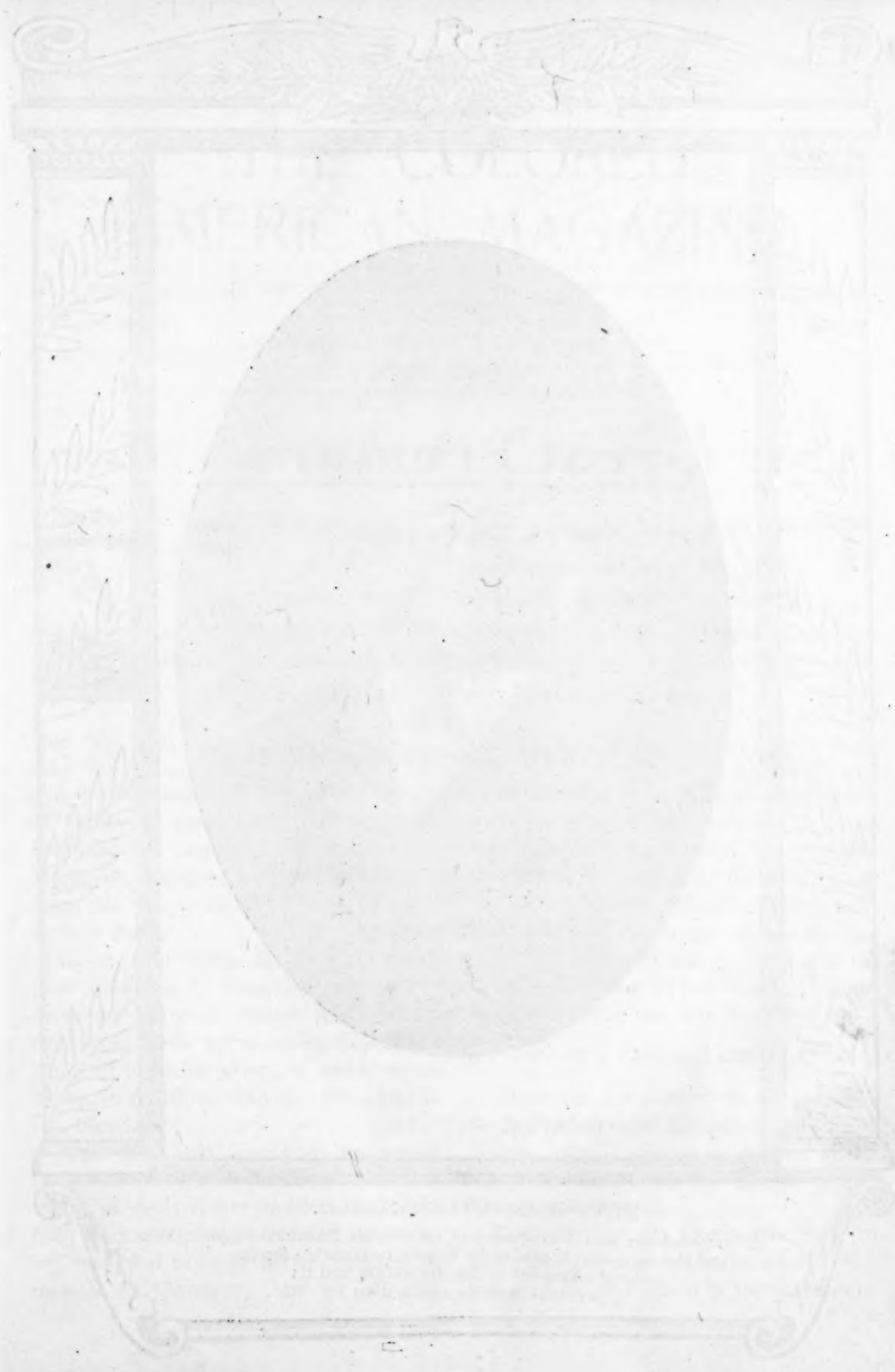
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# THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

VOL. XIII

JULY, 1907

NO. 1

## THE MONTH

### NEGRO INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS



LARGE number of Negro leaders and "spell-binders" are declaring against Secretary Taft as the proper nominee of the Republicans for President to succeed Mr. Roosevelt. It is claimed that Mr. Taft is Mr. Roosevelt's choice, that Mr. Roosevelt has deserted the Negro, in obedience to a preconcerted line of policy in catering to the Southern Democracy; and that Mr. Taft is the Roosevelt candidate, and therefore to beat the Roosevelt idea, it is necessary to beat Taft.

We do not think Mr. Roosevelt has any intentions of deserting the Negro, certainly he could desert him a great deal more than he is doing at present. The fact is he has given us more representative positions than any President in two decades.

What Mr. Taft would do we cannot tell. He may make blunders in dealing with this great Negro problem, and as to this, we sometimes see colored men who are supposed to know better, making all manner of blunders; but we all still

realize that such were not intentional, and that there still abides a deep interest and sympathy for race progress.

We do not know at this early date who will be the Republican nominee, nor who will carry the Democratic banner, but as between Bryan and Taft we are already decided that as for us and our house, we are for Taft. We know what Bryanism would mean both North and South. Conditions are well nigh intolerable now, but with Bryan in the White House it looks to us that "hell might break loose in Georgia" for good, when we think of the Tillmans, Vardamans and Dixons still running loose in that section. We must not get so much independence that we will rashly "jump from the frying pan into the fire."

### TANNER'S PAINTING PREFERRED

EVEN the Art Committee of the Carnegie Gallery will not accept the nude "The Bath," first prize winner at the recent international art exhibit at the Carnegie Institute.

To-night the Art Committee met to exercise options on pictures which they will pay for and retain in the permanent

art gallery. That famous life-size picture of a nude woman as she emerges from her bath in the garden, painted by Gaston La Touche, which won the first prize (\$1,500) at the exhibit, was the first to go. The option was allowed to expire, and the Parisian painting will be returned to France.

The rejection of a first prize winner by the local Art Committee is unprecedented, but the second prize winner, "Portrait of Professor Leslie Miller," by Thomas Eakins of Philadelphia, and "Portrait of a Woman," another Parisian production, winner of the third prize, were also rejected.

Instead, the committee chose for the permanent collection the following three paintings: "Returning from Church," by Alfred East of London; "Christ at the Home of Mary and Martha," by Henry O. Tanner (colored) of Philadelphia, and "River in Winter," by J. H. Twachtman of Cincinnati.

#### PRaises BEHAVIOR OF NEGRO TROOPS

COLONEL SCOTT, of the Military Academy, has made the conduct of the Negro troopers stationed at that place the subject of a special report to the War Department, which is of interest in view of published rumors to the effect that the residents of Highland Falls have become apprehensive of disorderly conduct on their part. As a matter of fact Colonel Scott said the conduct of the Negro troops since they have been at West Point has been admirable and flawless; indeed, he says it has been much better than that of the white regulars who preceded them at the post.

The above news item will be read with pleasure by those of the race who still think something good may come out of the Nazareth of our Negro soldiery regardless of the Brownsville affair. "A good name is rather to be chosen than

great riches," especially in these times of crimination and recrimination, and more especially for Negroes.

#### "FOLLOWING THE COLOR LINE."

THE American Magazine is running a series of articles with the above caption by R. Stannard Baker, who in a plain, blunt way is telling a great deal of truth about conditions that prevail in the Southern section of our country; and his articles, though giving nothing new to the standard of this subject, yet coming from a white man they are quite surprising for their fair statement of both sides of the question. He paints what he sees, yet he does not see all—at least he has not done so yet,—he may yet tell us of the concubinage going on in some places, and the bad example thus set the unstable members of the race. There are many things the Negro of this section knows about this question that Mr. Baker never will know, because the Negroes fear to tell him, and which they cannot tell him and remain at home.

Mr. Baker's articles may have some weight in helping to stem the high tide of race prejudice that seems to be rolling up against us in this country. He has so far shown that the Southern whites, though let alone with the Negro question, have done very little to settle it, and instead of making things better they are tolerating a number of fire-eaters who are losing no time in trying to degrade and make for the Negro a bad name, and thus make bad matters worse, and this, too, in spite of the remarkable progress that has been made against a mountain of social, political and financial prejudice. When we come to think seriously of ourselves we are bound to admit that in



spite of many of our lightheaded, unnatural ways of doing things, we are ambitious and resourceful, else we could never have made the record we now have in this country where so many hands are raised against progress, both in and out of the race.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT JAMESTOWN

THE Jamestown Exposition drew the President to itself again in the month of June on the occasion of "Georgia Day." The President made a speech in which he advocated an income and inheritance tax. He also urged some scheme of insurance for working men. The income tax law will help lift the burden of taxes from the shoulders of those who toil and place it on those most competent to bear it. Insurance for working men will be a boon to the sons of toil, many of whom our people are "which." But it may take a standing army to bring us justice in the enforcement of such provisions. But nevertheless we would win some suits, especially where the white lawyers were retained, on a contract for half or two-thirds of the swag. There are few laws that benefit the white man that do not help us some too; and we therefore toss our hats in the air along with the rest at the proposal of a new and helpful statute.

#### NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN

C. N. HUNTER, secretary of the Negro Jamestown Exhibit Commission, states that the North Carolina Negro exhibit is to be the most elaborate and the finest of any state exhibit in the Negro building. He has already shipped two carloads from Raleigh and another is now being made ready, besides numerous

express packages sent. One-half a carload has been sent from Durham, a carload from Greensboro, a carload from Enfield, large displays from Winston, Salem, Ashville, High Point, Charlotte, Elizabeth City and many other points. The work has been vigorously and systematically prosecuted by Commissioner-General C. H. Williamson and Secretary Hunter, and results already promise a full realization of the general assembly in making an appropriation of \$5,000 to aid the Negroes in collecting their exhibits.

The work of installation is now in progress. When completed, Secretary Hunter says, it will be unique, attractive and complete in every detail.

#### THE NEGROES AND THE NEAR-NEGROES

COLORED society in Washington, one of our dispatches announced yesterday, is much excited and more angry because of a too successful attempt to draw among its members social lines corresponding to the various shades of their complexions. Of course, white men are not doing this, for to them, or at least to the great majority of them, a Negro is a Negro, whether he be a full-blooded African or whether the only visible sign of that descent is the treacherous stain at the base of the finger nails which is the last mark of mixed race to linger.

Why this should be so it would be hard to tell, for on general principles the preponderance of blood might be expected to determine a man's place in the human scale, especially when the preponderance is of a blood supposed to have all sorts of strength that is lacking in the other. However, that is not the white man's way, in this or any other country, and for him only the black blood counts in fixing social status.

It has therefore been left for the colored people themselves to see the differences which their neighbors have refused to recognize, and many and bitter are the enmities that have re-

sulted. For the really black brother resents the claim to superiority made by the brother who is only saddle-colored, and the latter confesses no inferiority to him who is only a little swarthy as to his skin and a little curly as to his hair. The results of these jealousies are sometimes amusing and sometimes tragical, and they form not a small part of the terrible problem with which both black and white must struggle.

When there is a dearth of news of an exciting nature the American press fall to discussing the Negro. Something is sure to happen among Negroes which serves the purpose for a display headline. But while this is quite true of latter day American newspapers, we who have known the New York Times since Raymond's day hardly expect such of that paper.

The Times dipped itself in yellow, though, on the 11th of June, when it published that article over which was displayed the double-headed headline "Capital Negroes Fight White Negro," which proved simply a sensational article in reference to Cyrus Field Adams, which all of us who know the man know is not true. And then to find The Times next day giving us an editorial upon the matter rather disturbs our balance, and we are led to seriously question whether that hitherto most excellent paper hasn't come down off its high pedestal as publisher of "all the news that's fit to print." We have seldom seen anything sillier than the above editorial.

#### SHALL WOMEN PROPOSE TO THE MEN?

THAT the time will come when women will choose the fathers of their children by "popping" the question to the men is

the belief of Mrs. Harriet J. Wood, a lawyer in petticoat. She says:

God created man and woman equal at the beginning of the long journey. The mother age came first. During that time the mother sufficed. No one knew or cared who his father might be. Aryan and Semitic history show this. We have another example in the Dyack tribe, where the women take partners until they find one who suits them. As soon as man assumed control, woman's position in the church, home and government became a subject of dispute. But the patriarch age is passing. When man and woman have assumed their proper relations, then man will feel no surprise and woman no shame in avowing her love.

Its no use to argue with a woman, so we will let Mrs. Harriet J. Wood have her say without controversy, and wait and see what will turn up. We might remark, however, that we always thought women were acting in these heart matters just as their good, sweet natures prompted them, and if they feel prompted to tell the men how much they love them without being asked' why the more men will hold their humble hand in their laps and take what comes.

#### NEGRO MINISTERS DECREASING

SOON after the war about nine out of every ten Negroes who could spell up to "baker" in the old "Blue Back" speller wanted to preach. The crop of preachers was very heavy at that time, but conditions are now changing, and the crop of Negro ministers grows shorter each year; so that in many of the denominations the churches are without pastors and the flocks are wandering. This is due to several causes—chief among which are, the ministry is not a paying vocation, and the professions of medicine, pharmacy and law are absorbing much of

the good material turned out by the schools—to say nothing of the places as teachers, and business opportunities opening up. But our people must have a first class ministry—the men of the cloth are needed, and never more so than now. A wise and good man as leader of a congregation of people can be of great service, not only to his immediate parishoners, but to the race as well.

Those young men who have an aptitude for such work should not close their ears to the "divine call," but give heed promptly with the greatest preparation and consecration that the spiritual and religious progress of the race may never lag behind that of the educational or financial.

The Negro's religion has done as much to preserve him in this country as any other one factor, if not more, and the day he loses his grasp on religion that day marks the beginning of his end.

#### JIM CROW CARS

WHETHER railroads have the right under the law to provide separate cars for white and Negro passengers in interstate traffic practically is the question which was argued today before the interstate commerce commission. The case was that of Georgia Edwards, a Negro woman, against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, operating the Western and Atlantic railroad. The complaint alleged that on August 31st, 1906, she purchased a first-class ticket from Chattanooga, Tennessee to Dalton, Georgia, and was compelled by the defendant company to ride in an inferior coach, popularly known as a "Jim Crow" car although on the same train white passengers were permitted to

ride in first-class coaches. She maintained that, in this way and in other respects, she was discriminated against. She seeks reparatory damages and a construction of the law.

In the hearing of the case it was asserted by the railroad company that the facilities afforded the passengers in cars set apart for Negro passengers were equal to those in the cars set aside for white passengers; that the railroad company had not discriminated against the complainant, and that while the accommodations given Negro passengers were equal to those given the whites they were not necessarily identical.

The plaintiff alleged in her testimony that she was compelled to travel in a car in which smoking was permitted and that she became ill in consequence. She also criticized the accommodations afforded in the car as inadequate, uncomfortable and inconvenient.

Briefs were filed by counsel in the case and to-day William H. H. Hart, of this city, attorney for the complainant, and John L. Tye, of Atlanta, Georgia, counsel for the railroad company, submitted oral arguments to the commission. The former maintained that the company had no right to discriminate among passengers who have paid first-class transportation in inter-state traffic, while Attorney Tye maintained that there had been no discrimination in fact or intended.

Wm. H. H. Hart, of Washington, D. C., is attorney for the plaintiff in the above mentioned case and it will be remembered that Mr. Hart won a verdict in a similar case in which he appeared as plaintiff on account of the ejection



of himself from a train in Maryland for refusing to go into the "Jim Crow" car. The jury insultingly awarded Mr. Hart a verdict of one cent and cost, which was equivalent to saying, "the law is with you, but we are against you."

A "penny and cost" verdict is some better than is obtained in many of such cases, and there is at least vindication, if little cash, in such a verdict. There is a certain class of American whites who want the Negro "Jim Crow" law or no law; and this class whether in the jury box or elsewhere can be depended upon to strike a humiliating blow at the race.

As we have said before the Negro does not care anything about the matter of his separation of itself, for he would rather be with his own people, but the principle of allowing the scum of our race to dictate to and hector around in public places over our best men and women in carrying out the "Jim Crow" laws, is what we most seriously object to and protest against.

The "Jim Crow" cars are always far inferior to the white departments, and still we have to pay the same fare. The train hands come into them and change shirts in the presence of colored female passengers, use the baths and toilets in a "don't-care-for-you-niggers" manner, talk loud, throw off filthy jokes on colored people; and when the scum of the white cars desire to take a drink of whiskey they come into the "Jim Crow" cars to do so, and use all kinds of language. Very little relief can be given by the conductors of the train who, if willing, dare not take "side

with niggers against white folks." This is a condition of affairs that sensitive and refined colored people have to put up with in traveling under the "Jim Crow" system, and it is simply abominable, and cannot be maintained without injustice to the respectable Negro people of the country. The decency-loving white people who edit the papers, and preachers who lead the advance sentiment of America should cry aloud against this rotten of its rottenest species of degradation and repression.

#### MRS. SHAW'S WILL SUSTAINED

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON was in the Supreme Court recently, having been called as a witness in a suit to determine whether Mary E. Shaw, a colored woman, was of sound mind when she made a will giving most of her estate to the Tuskegee Normal Institute, of which Mr. Washington is the President.

The jury upheld Mrs. Shaw's will, and afterward Mr. Washington said that by the verdict the institute would receive the largest single contribution it had ever had at the hands of a colored person, amounting to about \$40,000.

Mr. Washington was not called on to testify, although he was under subpoena.

While the jury was out he remained on the bench with Justice Dayton, engaged in earnest conversation.

#### CRIME AND BLOODSHED IN IDAHO

The trial of Haywood and others at Boise City, Idaho, for the murder of Governor Stunenburg reveals a condition of crime and bloodshed existing among a certain class of lawless people in that section more assinine and dangerous to the country than any phase of

the Negro problem yet developed, and the Southern States, instead of lynching and burning Negroes, had better be on their humble knees thanking their Maker that such men as Orchard and other self-confessed robbers, thieves, murders and bomb throwers are not to be found among the half paid, and half treated, plodding Negro laborers of the South. The greatest charge that can be preferred against us there is that we are so docile and "dead easy" that we do not resent the blows of our oppressors. The Southern white man has got a "good thing" in the Negro laborers of the South, but he is letting such nim-compoops as Vardaman and Tillman upset the whole thing, and sometimes we rather think it a good idea for such fellows to be loose in the land as they are attracting attention to conditions that might not be otherwise known, and they are such extremists that the wiser heads will be forced to show their hand.

The following is an utterance of a Southern paper on this subject;

When it comes to a choice of managing Southern-bred and Southern-born Negroes or the worthless white riffraff of other sections of the country we will choose without hesitation the task of managing the Negroes.

We admit that we have our problem and we contend that the North and West have theirs. But, as we see it, there is this difference, ours shows every sign of approaching if not reaching a solution, and a peaceful satisfactory solution at that, while the other problem appears to be becoming more acute, more puzzling, more menacing, apparently more insoluble as the years go by.

That is the comparison we would like for the public to keep in mind when thinking or talking of the "Negro problem" in the south.

#### THE NEGRO "IN HIS PLACE"

THE newspapers report that at the re-

cent fire at Virginia Beach that destroyed one of the finest hotels there, the "white ladies stood in line and passed buckets of water while the Negro men looked on without helping."

Possibly those colored men were afraid to get too near those white ladies, but they should not have been, perhaps, for the day has not come yet when the Negro as a worker or helper is lynched. Public white sentiment still recognizes him "in his place;" and the Negro driver or nurse can sit beside their male and female employers ad libitum in railroad cars and public places, so long as it is known that they are servants. But when the same Negro dons his "glad rags," and aspiring to respectability and religion, goes to a white church or theatre, he becomes offensive, and must be put out.

When the Negro servant dies the white family he served will follow his corpse to the grave with tears, but if that same Negro had changed his ideas of life and aspired to independence and education by giving up his place as a menial, there would have been no white mourners at his grave, and the newspapers would not print the usual laudatory obituary about "old Sam" or "Aunt Hannah." The good words for the old family servant are all proper in their way, but if the old Negro was good, so much better should be the young ones who are the offsprings of the same stock; and if they shall perchance strike out for culture and refinement, why should they be tabooed? Why should a premium be put on Negro servitude? This is not the white man's rule for his own race, and why should it be a rule for us?

## NEGROPHOBIA IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION

DR. WILSON of the Freedman's Board of the Presbyterian Church broke loose recently in the convention of that denomination at Birmingham, with a long tirade against Negro citizenship, and was heralded to the world by the Negro hating press as "another friend of the Negro who admits his disfranchisement was a mistake," and 'the papers do not fail to record the fact that his remarks were generously applauded. Why of course they were applauded in Birmingham, Alabama! And no doubt the reverend gentleman went to Birmingham loaded for just such applause, and he got what he was after. He couldn't have gone to a better place to get it; but be it remembered that his applause and temporary notoriety is gained at the sacrifice of principle, and that the race he and his ilk take so much pleasure in detracting to the delectation of Southern fire-eaters will some day see to it that he is "spewed out of the mouth of an organization" that stands for so much as the Freedman's Board. These lime-light artists and time-servers have no place in such institutions as the Freedman's Board.

Dr. Wilson's remarks simply help such men as Vardaman, Tillman and Tom Dixon to thrive and propagate their vile efforts at establishing the Negro race as serfs in this country. He was playing to the galleries for a moment's cheap notoriety at our expense, and forgot the saying of Lincoln, that no man is good enough to own another man without his consent. The sentiment that Dr. Wilson subscribes to would reduce us to a polit-

ical and social bondage more tyrannical than the serfdom of Russia; but some men would sell not only their own, but the other fellow's birthright too, for a mess of the pottage of applause.

## THE ANNA T. JEANES \$1,000,000 FUND

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON and Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, who were named by the donor of the one million dollar fund, together with those gentlemen named by themselves as their associates in the care of and proper application of the same, met in New York City June 7th, 1907, and effected a temporary organization by the election of George Foster Peabody of New York treasurer. Booker T. Washington and Major R. R. Moton, Commander of the Military School at Hampton Institute, were made temporary president and secretary, respectively. The selection of a permanent president and general manager will be made at the next meeting, which will be at the call of Mr. Peabody. A committee was sent to Philadelphia the same day to call upon Miss Jeanes to announce the formal organization and to thank her for the gift. This committee consisted of Secretary of War, Wm. H. Taft, Dr. Booker T. Washington, James H. Dilliard, George Foster Peabody and Hollis Burke Frissell. The trustees were announced as follows:

Hollis Burke Frissell, Hampton, Virginia; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama; Wm. H. Taft, Washington, D. C.; George Foster Peabody, Andrew Carnegie, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page and George McAneny, New York; James C. Napier, Nashville, Tennessee; James H. Dilliard, New Orleans, Louisiana; Bishop Abraham



Grant, Kansas City, Missouri; Talcott Williams, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Robert L. Smith, Paris, Texas; David C. Barrows, Athens Georgia; Belton Gilroth, Birmingham, Alabama, and Samuel C. Mitchell, Richmond, Virginia.

One of the first acts of the Board will be to appoint what will be known as "field secretaries," whose duties will be to investigate school conditions in rural districts in the South. The country schools which are unable to pay the salary of a teacher for more than a few months in a year will be aided by the fund, thus lengthening the scholastic term. Underpaid teachers in the rural districts will also come under the provision of the endowment.

Mr. Washington is responsible for many of the stipulations in the endowment, because it was only after lengthy conferences with him that Miss Jeanes announced her gift.

The principal of the endowment cannot be touched. The interest from the securities is now about \$40,000 a year, and with judicious management may reach \$50,000.

#### "UNDUE" IN STATUTE TO SAVE JIM CROW CAR LAWS

A SINGLE word in the Inter-State Commerce Law is going to save the 'Jim Crow' car policy of the Southern

railroads. That word is "undue." The Inter-State Commerce law provides against "undue" discrimination between patrons of railroads. It is expected that the Commission will find that the provision of "Jim Crow" accommodations for the colored people is not undue discrimination.

The impossibility of providing them exactly the same accommodation has been strongly argued before the Commission in the case of Mrs. Edwards, the colored woman who sued a Southern road for compelling her to make an interstate trip in the apartment set aside for colored people. It was pointed out that the revenue from business of colored patrons was so small as to make it impossible to give as ample accommodations to them. The Commission is going to have an uncomfortable time with the case, but is expected to decide that the word "undue" saves the practice.

In another article in this issue we have shown how the "Jim Crow" car system is "undue" discrimination in other ways than the matter of space, or car equipment. The humiliating insults we have to undergo in traveling under this system is far more abominable than the lack of space or the open difference made in the car equipment. We would feel better riding on an open flat car without insult or degradation attachments.



## A Gift To Tuskegee



N adjourned meeting of the trustees of Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute was held at the offices of the Board of Education June 25. Seth Low was elected president of the board, vice R. C.

Ogden, who, on account of ill-health, has been compelled to resign. W. W. Campbell of Tuskegee, Alabama, was elected vice-president. Before acting on the presidency a letter from Mr. Low was read, in which he said that while he would accept the presidency, he would do so only for the time being, and while so acting he would decline to make any contribution in money for the benefit of the institute.

"In other words," Mr. Low wrote, "the public should understand that the need of the institute for its constant and liberal support will be as great as it ever has been."

Mr. Low added that his acceptance

would be thought also to entitle him to second the appeals of Mr. Washington for a cause that is of very great importance to the whole United States.

William J. Schieffelin, Postmaster Wilcox and Belton Gilreath of Birmingham, Alabama, were elected trustees.

At the meeting \$50,000, "a gift in memory of Alexander Moss White of Brooklyn from a number of his heirs," was received. It was decided by the trustees to erect at Tuskegee Institute a girls' dormitory building to be known as White Memorial Hall.

Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the William H. Baldwin, Jr., Memorial Fund, appeared before the trustees and personally explained the details of the memorial to be erected at Tuskegee Institute in memory of Mr. Baldwin, who was a friend and trustee of the institution. Carl Bitter, the sculptor, is in charge of the work. The plans as submitted were approved.

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## WEALTH

TO purchase heaven, has gold the power?  
Can gold remove the mortal hour?  
In life, can love be bought with gold?  
Are friendship's pleasures to be sold?  
No; all that's worth a wish—a thought—  
Fair virtue gives unbrib'd, unbought;  
Cease, then, on trash thy hopes to bind,  
Let nobler views engage thy mind.

DR. JOHNSON

# A Sign of Work

BY J. H. ADAMS

Written expressly for The Colored American Magazine



THE encouraging report of Dr. R. D. Stinson to the trustee board of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, is another sign that the institution is growing in favor among the philanthropists of our rich country. Away but a few weeks in the North, Mr. Stinson reports, one thousand and fifty-six (\$1056) dollars toward the running of the institution, while four thousand three hundred (\$4300) dollars come as a help toward getting the Carnegie library. Considering the large number of agents that are preying upon philanthropy for money to foster various kinds of schools and orphan homes and hospitals, Mr. Stinson's report is all the more significant, and the college's appreciation of it was demonstrated by the hearty applause given Mr. Stinson at the meeting of the trustees on May 28, at Bishop Turner's tabernacle.

Not only is the report a sign of the growing popularity of Morris Brown but it is also a proof of the sterling qualities of the financial commissioner, Stinson. Some expressions of men of standing we quote here for the benefit of our readers.

From a letter addressed to one of our bishops some time ago, the governor-elect of Georgia, the Hon. Hoke Smith, wrote:

DEAR SIR: I regret that I will not be able to

attend the commencement exercises of Morris Brown College. Every good citizen should feel deep interest in your work. What advances the mental and moral strength of your race, adds to the power and security of our state and nation. Every patriotic man should recognize this fact and do all in his power to aid you.

Passing by the higher obligation of every man who can to help those who need it, the interests of our entire section require that your people make the greatest possible progress, and I will be ready to contribute my part to such an end whenever the opportunity is presented.

With best wishes for your continued success, I remain, Very truly yours,

HOKE SMITH.

The editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," Hon. Clark Howell who was defeated in the gubernatorial race by Hoke Smith, says:

Morris Brown is one of the very best institutions for the training of the youth of the Negro race in the country.

The editor of "The Atlanta Journal," Hon. G. R. Gray, says:

When the wise, conservative, and sensible leaders of the Negro race show so plainly a disposition to help the race to right thinking, and to moral uplift and betterment along practical lines, they should be encouraged by their white neighbors.

The pastor of Charles Street A. M. E. Church, Boston, Massachusetts, Reverdy C. Ransom, says:

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, an institution for the training of colored youth, of which Rev. Dr. Stinson, is vice-president, is, in my opinion, one of the best, most reliable and largely attended of the Negro race in the country.



Of the vice-president and financial commissioner of the college, the editor of the "Atlanta Georgian and News," Hon. John Temple Graves, says:

Rev. R. D. Stinson, commissioner of Morris Brown College, is to Georgia what Booker Washington is to Alabama and more.

We could quote more or less from many of the leading thinkers of the North and South, but why? The college is now widely known throughout the country by our own people as the leading exponent of Negro self-assertion and manhood and womanhood, and the white people themselves, North and South, are beginning to look more to such institutions as the brightest hope of the race in this country. We have got to depend more and more upon our own resources, and the sooner we show the inclination toward self-improvement from our own means the better for us all. The self-made man is after all the best made man, and the self-made race is likewise the best and strongest race.

Twenty-six years ago Morris Brown College was founded. Following the expressed hope and the earnest labors of the African Methodist ministers, four years later the doors of the college were thrown open to the reception of the children of ex-slaves in the capitol of a strongly anti-Negro state. These twenty-six years of the college's existence give a remarkable instance of the Negro's devotion to his children and to his children's welfare educationally. Every cent toward the maintenance of the college up to a few years ago was contributed out of the pockets of Negroes themselves and, to say the least, at an enormous sacrifice. The farmers, the blacksmiths, the pain-

ters, the carpenters the brickmasons, the porters and waiters, the cooks and washerwomen, the nurses and chambermaids, and here and there a few professional men—these are the people who made it possible for a Negro college to live and thrive in the dark hours of Negro life and progress in the hard state of Georgia. And, in turn, it is for the children of these that Morris Brown purports doing most to-day.

We have a bulk of toilers in the South to-day and not a mass of aristocrats, and the best possible school for the times now is the one that will prepare the present generation to hold and embellish what their parents have so well and honorably acquired during the dark and comfortless days of reconstruction. Holding what we have is a great task, not to say a word about the accumulating of more, and until our young people have been prepared to first step into their fathers' and mothers' places to hold them down until another and more convenient time for a step farther, there is little room for hope of progress. It is comparatively easy to educate a boy away from his home, but to educate a boy into his home to love it and improve it, to educate a boy to feel the dependence of his father and his home upon him for the light that penetrates darkness and ignorance, for the intelligence that lifts mortgages and improves the soil and adds one or more rooms to the old dwelling, and for the love that suffers many inconveniences and set-backs that the whole might be conserved—that is the kind of education that spells most and that accomplishes most for all. To educate a boy to hate the farm that his father has

purchased with his own blood as it were, is the nice way to impoverish both father and son by the slow and painless process, putting them both to sleep and extracting the farm without pain. But the aftermath, ah! quite a different thing.

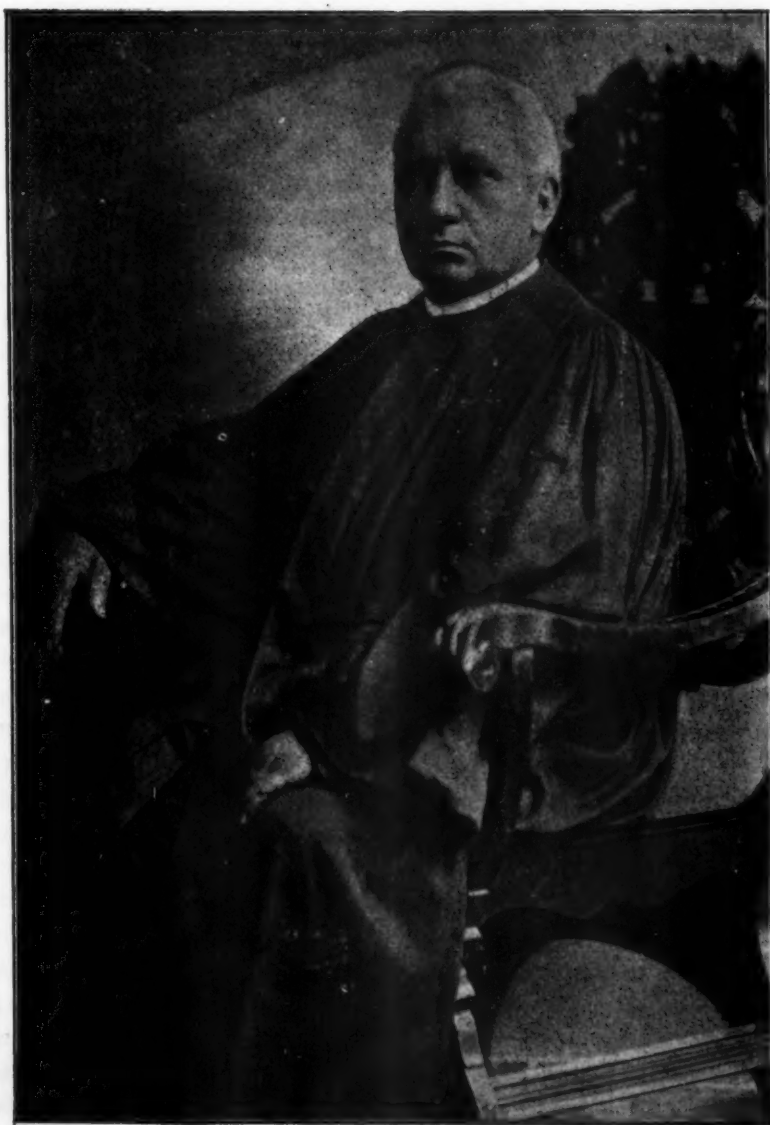
The object of Morris Brown, as we understand it, is substantially this: Spreading sunshine in the dark places, bringing happiness into the reach of the poor, making prosperity a choice—success the ultimate aim and work the honorable means.

The boy who has simply common bacon and corn bread to eat sins against his body and against his high spiritual nature to eat little of it and get up hungry because he has nothing better. If that is his and all he has, no matter what his imagination smacks of better, no matter what his experience of yesterday, the sensible thing for him to do now is let his hungry body feed to the full on what he has and therefrom get the strength to work for something better the next meal. Likewise, if a fellow has simply a little humble home and a one-horse farm, he sins against himself and against high heaven to little improve it and himself go part vagabond all the time because he has nothing better. If that is his and all he has, no matter what his education deals in better, no matter what reading fiction has put into his head about castles and sumptuous feasts and gay outings with society, the sensible and right thing for him to do is to throw his whole heart and soul into that home and that humble farm and make the wherewithal to rise to something better.

The object of Morris Brown is to

teach the youth of our time that the hope of the Negro to-morrow is the Negro to-day. The change of the work to-morrow is the faithful doing of some work to-day; the wealth of next year is the accumulation of this year, and, just as you are, where you are and with what little you have, self-dependence, faithfulness, perseverance, self-development and character are sufficient to bring wholesome results to any ambition. In short, to make plain one's simple duty, to emphasize the common-sense way into and out of every day ordinary concerns of life, and to make life after all and withal as much a blessing to the poor man as to the rich, as much a pleasure to all as to one; altogether, this is the great object.

With all its faults there is no part of the country quite so fitted for the Negro as the South, and in spite of all their misgivings there are nowhere such genuinely sympathetic and helpful people to the Negro as these Southerners. Any sane man must admit that much of the disagreement between the races in the South is the result of some outward pressure as opposed to any deep-seated hatred between the two races. All must admit however, that conditions could be greatly improved were there a better understanding in the South between the whites and the blacks. That understanding must be along those lines where the rights and the privileges of the one race supersedes the bounds to the detriment of the other race, and where law and sentiment conflict and are miscarried; and, that understanding must come uncoerced, must grow and strengthen naturally to stand the test of the years. In the South, as



BISHOP H. M. TURNER

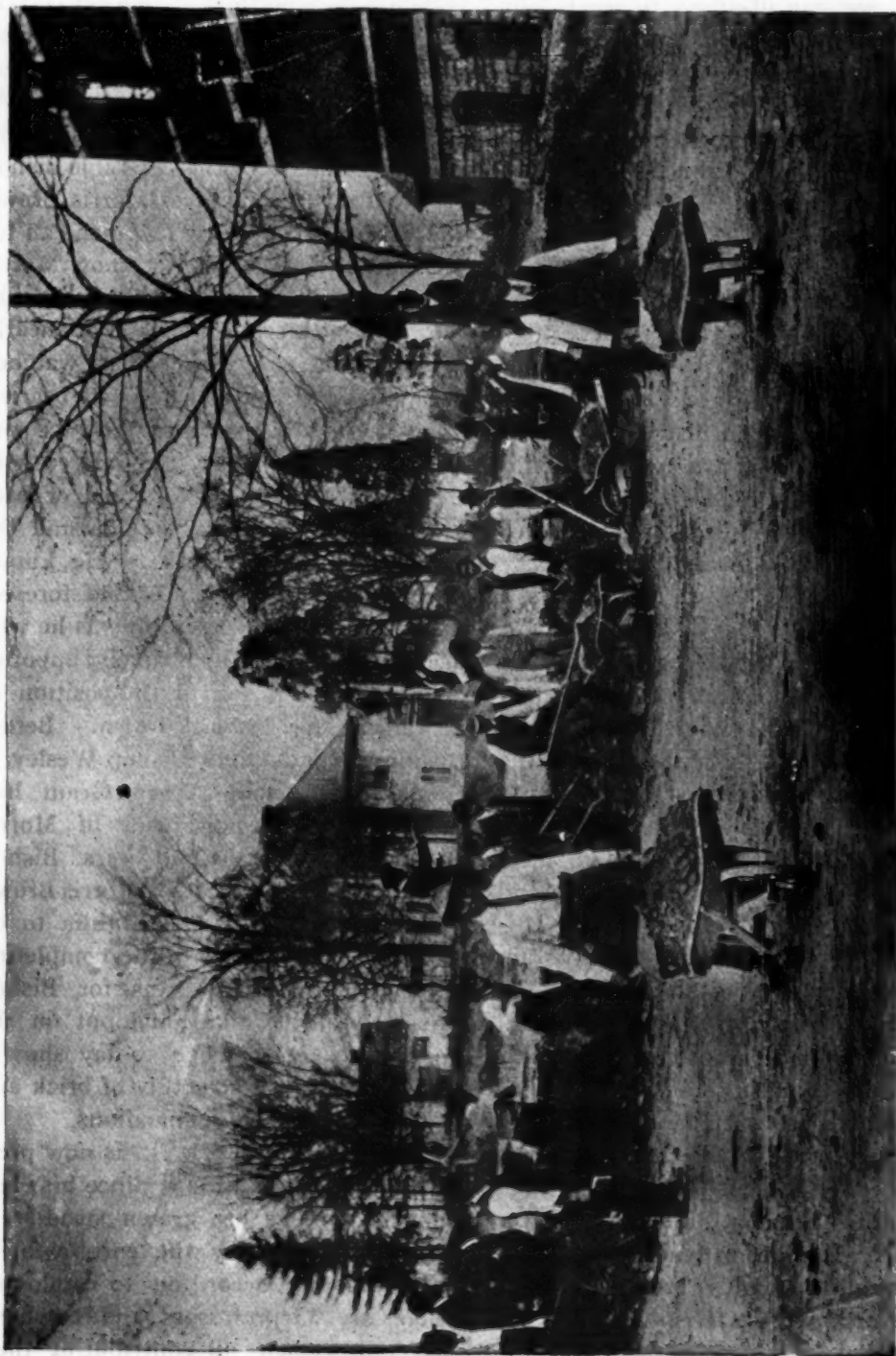


we are, we can ill-afford to teach our children in the spirit of hostility to the people among whom our lots are cast; we can little afford to disregard the law even though that law be not wholly a righteous law; we cannot impudently fling our fists against the prevailing customs even though those customs are based upon false premises and are in violation to democratic government. The tell-tale of history is, that where time does not make right prevail war will. Both time and war are God's instruments. Ourselves but instruments, wisdom prescribes that we live uprightly before the law, offending none, doing good unto all and weighing well our every thought and every act and every deed. Morris Brown seeks to leave a true impression upon its every student of the conditions in the South, marking strongly the danger lines of conflict and the points of racial misunderstanding, and here and there underscoring the classes among both whites and blacks to be avoided. In this way the students go out from there partly prepared to meet the conditions to the best advantage, and in return we have good law-abiding citizens blessing the land with their becoming conduct and respectability.

Nothing surprising that our faithful financial commissioner is having success. He has something in these facts to work with, and we are sure he is not failing to use these facts in the presentation of his cause to the sensible people North and South. Stinson, himself, is a lover of works. He likes to see the real thing going on all the time. That is his talk, work, work, work. His whole life has now become a working plant in which is

systematically performed each day certain enlarging duties the hope in the consummation of which is a better and richer people and a happier country. At the back of Stinson towers the commanding presence of the venerable Bishop H. M. Turner, who loves Morris Brown and loves his people as few men can for the reason that they do not know Morris Brown and do not know these people as the Bishop knows them. For nearly twelve years the Bishop has watched every detail of the college in its bearing upon the general weal of the race and for fully seventy years has suffered with the race all the turns for good or bad, for better or worse, in the law and the sentiment of the country. He knows the pinch of circumstances and foresees the future of his people. It was he who made the sensible and timely appointment of Dr. Stinson to the position of field agent for Morris Brown. Before Bishop Turner's time Bishop Wesley J. Gaines and Bishop Abram Grant had each served the presidency of Morris Brown College at least four years. Bishop Gaines did a great work for Morris Brown and Bishop Grant followed him to do still larger work toward the completion of the building. It was for Bishop Turner to come along and put on the finishing touches which to-day show a completed college structure of brick and stone, uniform and commodious.

Rev. J. S. Flipper, D.D., is now president of the institution. Since his election the college has grown steadily in numbers and to-day the enrollment is 1127 students, according to catalogue. There are 35 professors and teachers, men and women, all contributing their



MORRIS BROWN STUDENTS AT WORK

part toward the substantial maintenance of the college.

The college is primarily controlled by a board of trustees which meets once or twice a year and looks into the running of the school and the election of teachers. The members of the board are A. M. E. ministers and laymen elected from the various annual conferences in the state of Georgia. Each of them contributes toward the institution personally \$5.00 a year, not to say a word about the money sent up by them from their church collections during the year.

Dr. T. N. M. Smith, candidate for the bishopric, Rev. R. H. Singleton, D.D., candidate for missionary bishop, Rev. E. W. Lee, A.M., candidate for the office of financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. W. H. Heard, Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. John Harmon, Dr. L. H. Smith, Dr. H. D. Canady, Dr. J. A. Lindsey, Dr. J. H. Adams, Dr. Wright Newman, Dr. S. D. Roseboro, Dr. C. C. Cargile, Rev. J. B. Epton, Rev. P. W. Greatheart, Rev. C. Max Manning, Rev. W. B. Lawrence, Rev. J. T. Linton, Rev. William Byrd, Dr. M. M. Ponton, Prof. D. J. Jordan, A.M., Prof. A. B. Cooper, A.M., and Dr. I. N. Ross are some of the prominent men on the trustee and executive boards of the college.

Mr. J. F. Thomas, Dr. M. Leonard Frasier, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Henry M. Griffin, M.D., President Philip A. Payton, Jr., of the Afro-American Realty Company, the Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty Company, Neal Brothers, and Dr. T. W. Henderson of Bethel A. M. E. Church, all of New York; and Dr. Reverdy C. Ransom, Judge Morefield Storie, Miss Antoinette Rogers, Miss

Margarette D. Hodges, Miss Mary A. Johnston, all of Boston, Massachusetts, have given liberal contributions to the college. Many others have given more or less liberally, and their names will long live in connection with the good work that is now being done at Morris Brown College. Following is a statement from Dr. Stinson as sent out in printed form:

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, was founded in 1881 by the colored people, that their children might be practically trained for usefulness and good citizenship. Their work thus far has not been in vain. The 10,000 and more students who have gone in and out of her doors, in twenty-five years, are proof positive of the self-sacrificing labors of my humble race. The buildings and grounds, though secured at the greatest possible sacrifice, are a creditable showing of the race at self-help.

#### STUDENTS

Eleven hundred forty-seven (1147) students is the present enrollment. They come from South and West Africa, South America, West Indies, Bermuda and thirty-eight states of our common country. The young men and women are largely from the cotton plantations, turpentine farms, rice fields, and syrup-cane plantations of the South. They are that class of the race that need practical and simple training; that class that must be helped morally, intellectually and spiritually; that class that has been greatly hindered by poverty and ignorance and that which degrades and demoralizes for all time. Many of them show an eagerness for intelligence, and I have every reason to believe, if properly aided, will become decent and useful people.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

I deal with no theory when I say that this department of the school is an actual necessity; in truth, it is the most important department of the institution. The demand for knowing how to farm well, to be a capable blacksmith, a good carpenter, a first-class shoemaker, to make good, substantial harnesses, a first-class truck-gardener, laundry women, cooks and in-



telligent maids, coachmen, house cleaners, common seamstresses, or to look after the sanitary condition of the home, however common, and to have each thing in its place, and to earn an honest livelihood, is the problem of the masses of my unfortunate people throughout the Southern States, for they should be able to do some one thing definitely and well.

#### HOW PROVIDED FOR

For twenty years Morris Brown was maintained by the men and women of my own race with nickels and dimes, and a few dollars, by the strictest economy. But the student-body became so very large, and of such wide range, that it was impossible to carry forward this work, which means the very life of the Negro race, without the co-operation of friends. Therefore, for six years I have held mass meetings, spoken, and solicited funds in every part of our country, North, East, South and West, and have succeeded fairly well, and in proportion as success has been attained, the student-body has increased, and a more efficient class have crowded into our doors.

#### WHITE SOUTH

Whatever criticism may be put at the door of the Southern people, they have been friendly and sympathetic both to the school and myself. They have given of their means personally, commended us through their great journals, and otherwise endorsed our work. The Atlanta papers have been unusually kind and respectful to the school; bankers, city officials, and the very best people of Atlanta, as well as Georgia, have encouraged our work so far.

#### NEGRO RACE

The alarming amount of ignorance, sin and poverty that exist among my race in certain sections of the South, to say nothing of the cause, make it eminently benefitting that those of us who can, should do everything in our power to relieve this (wretched and miserable) condition. I doubt seriously whether criticism, fault finding and that the arraying of the Negro and the white man against each other helps either, or that it is the way out of these actual conditions that destroy the souls of these millions and add nothing morally or intellectually to those whom that class bring into the world. Therefore, the real friends of the

race, I believe, owe it first to themselves to elevate their moral, religious and intellectual side, and other things will naturally follow. I am sincerely grateful to that man or that woman, whether of the white or colored race, who is willing to alleviate the conditions.

I believe that the real friends of the race should in a substantial way do every possible thing for the struggling schools of this class and grade, to give the youth a practical education. My word for it, I have no fear of criminals when the youth are taught the high sense of morals—how to work with their hands, how to make themselves respectable, and how to keep busy, and at the same time self-reliant. Nothing in my opinion will hasten this condition of things more than the practical school with the proper instructors, as they are embodied in Morris Brown at Atlanta.

#### MR. CARNEGIE—\$12,500

This friend proposes the above amount to erect a large building, to cost \$25,000, in which all kinds of trades may be taught the students. He requires that the building cost \$25,000, and that I raise \$25,000, \$12,500 of which is to be the nucleus of an Endowment Fund; \$12,500 will be the first half put into the building that is to cost the above amount. A number of friends have promised so much of the required amount to be raised. We are very much in need of money to carry forward the current expenses to aid poor but deserving boys and girls; \$56 is a scholarship; \$2,500 would give us a splendid laundry to work 150 girls; \$5,000 will give us a girls' model home in which housekeeping may be taught and rooms for dressmaking, plain sewing, and work for from twenty-five to fifty girls who may be thoroughly trained and sent out each year for the domestic uses that are of great demand throughout the country."

This appeal to common sense needs no further comment. The facts are stated tersely. It is only necessary that every person who is in sympathy with the struggling masses of our people in the South do some real work toward helping Morris Brown. Besides the needs of the

school that are pointed out by Mr. Stinson, the moral support of the Negroes themselves in every way is needed to advance Negro education everywhere. There is a tremendous body of witnesses to the tragedy which brands us as a class of criminals. All over the South large numbers of young Negroes are being led to the bar of justice not because of any natural inclination to crime but because of their ignorance of the law. They are shut out from decent society because they have not been taught how to deport themselves as gentlemen. Ignorance is the cause, the curse, the ever present and ever outstanding brand of inferiority. Remove ignorance and equality among men will prevail.

Personally, Richard Dickerson Stinson is a most valuable man to Morris Brown. He entered upon the work as

field agent with little or nothing to commend him other than a good character, education, and a good purpose at heart. Through his splendid work he has already shown the possibilities of his office and the good that will come to the college through it. Above all he is in earnest about his work and is safe and worthy. We know of no man who could take up where he now is and do the same amount of successful work in a like time. The trustees, fortunately, are aware of his personal worth and give him their hearty sanction in whatever efforts he sees fit to put forth. Stinson has often been compared with Booker Washington in one way or the another but he pays little attention to that preferring always to be simple Stinson.

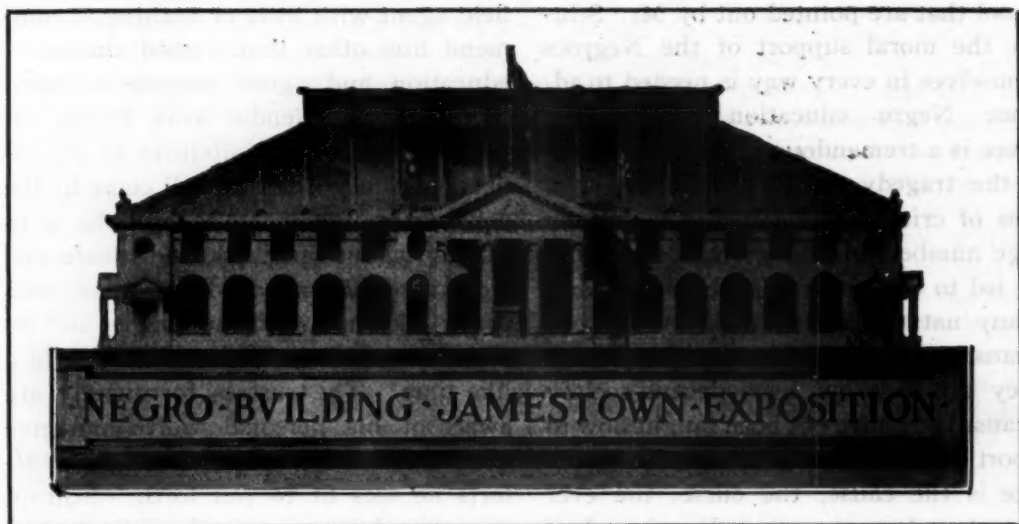
We hail the new day for Morris Brown College.

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## I MAKE MY BED OF ROSES

From T. Thomas Fortune's "Dreams of Life."

I MAKE my bed of roses sweet!  
I scorn the frowns of envious Fate!  
I will my careless song repeat  
While 'round may surge contending hate!  
For life is what we make it still,  
And I am master of my will.  
Then let me quaff life's nectar wine  
And live, a lord, the passing hour;  
The world, and all therein, is mine,  
Of fame or wealth or transient power;  
For he, indeed, is all supreme  
Whose dream of life is all a dream.



## The Negro Exhibit at Jamestown

BY R. W. THOMPSON

Written expressly for The Colored American Magazine



THE record of the Negro's three hundred years of achievement on American soil is now being written upon the shores of historic Hampton Roads. The thrilling story of the struggles and triumphs of the erstwhile African bondman is being eloquently told in the concrete evidences of his intelligence, skill and industry, now rapidly accumulating in the massive Negro building of the Jamestown Exposition, near Norfolk, Virginia. The chapters are contributed by the most energetic and resourceful of our 10,000,000 people on the continent, and the incidents that enter into the marvelous narrative exemplify, strikingly and convincingly, the capacity of the race to absorb the virus of civiliza-

tion and to garner unto itself the natural fruits of patient effort and countless sacrifices. The promoters of the work are men and women of experience and of tested executive ability, and of whose race loyalty and singleness of purpose there can be no doubt.

Now that the formative stage has been safely passed, and the vast array of exhibits installed, with excellent taste and due regard for symmetry and proportion, the success of the exposition, as a whole, may be set forth as an assured fact. In its completed form, the institution is truly representative of the world's greatest century.

The brilliant official staff of the Negro department is entitled to unstinted praise for the magnificent results they have so untiringly worked out. At the head of



the Executive Committee, designated by the United States Government to supervise the expenditure of the \$100,000 Congressional appropriation in aid of the Negro exhibit, with the President of the United States as voluntary sponsor, stands Mr. Thomas Calloway, whose coolness of judgment, systematic business methods, and broad experience in the handling of large affairs, have kept the policies of the management unwaveringly in the line of sanity and square dealing, and his faithful and conscientious labors have been ably supplemented by his associates on the committee. The names of Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer, secretary-treasurer and expert accountant of twenty-five years' training in the United States Treasury department; Mrs. A. M. Curtis, fiscal agent, whose womanly influence has been felt in so many helpful ways; and others actively identified with the work; are synonymous with honesty, lofty purpose and indefatigable "get-up-and-get;" and they, together with the solid men constituting the officary of the Negro Development Company—the pioneers in the movement—Mr. R. T. Hill, Rev. A. Binga, Jr., William Isaac Johnson, Robert Kelser and others—can be depended upon to place before the world, as a testimony of the race's coconstructive genius, an exposition that will be an unending source of satisfaction and pride. Within the fewest of days, authoritative announcement of the formal dedication will be made and this event promises to be one of the most significant occasions that the race has known since emancipation.

#### THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL IN SCOPE

Although the progress of the Negro

people has been prominently featured at the expositions held in New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, Buffalo, and at Paris, and the showing made at each place was highly creditable, the scope of the Negro exhibit at Jamestown is on a much larger and more comprehensive scale than was attempted at any of them. It is not only national and international—it is universal. The opening of the \$40,000 structure, designed by a Negro architect and erected by Negro contractors, filled from top to bottom with a choice collection of products indicative of Negro brain and brawn—the entire project conceived, planned and executed by Negroes—is bound to mark a distinct epoch in the history of the Republic, and to set up a new standard of attainment for the race itself. More than 3,000 exhibitors will display specimens typical of their accomplishments in some commendable direction.

The educational exhibit is of exceptional interest, in that it not only portrays the intellectual advancement of our people, but shows how effectively the academic training has been correlated with the manual—in a word, it evidences the training of the hand to "do things" as well as for the head to "know things." The wonderful results of a sensibly-balanced offering of both the higher education and the industrial system is shown in the exhibits from not less than one hundred and twenty-five of the best schools and colleges in the country, conducted by and for colored people.

Our progress in scientific agriculture is fittingly demonstrated in samples of farm products, soil culture, stock and machinery, with statistics relative to the

value and extent of the landed property held by Negroes. An "eye-opener" indeed is the splendid showing of the development of the race in the skilled trades and mechanical pursuits, the department of useful inventions being especially varied—covering nearly every phase of ingenuity imaginable. The professional and business side of the Negro's development are seen in the photographs of banks, stores, offices and samples of stock, and the United Order of True Reformers will cap the climax by having in practical operation a model bank for the accommodation of the thousands who will need just such service. The surgical room and emergency hospital in connection with the medical exhibit will prove to be of immense value as a measure of safety, as well as indicating the proficiency attained by our people in the various branches of the healing art.

#### PROGRESS IN THE LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

In like complete and vivid fashion is shown the almost unbelievable rise of the race in the arena of literature, music and art, including an exhibit of many books written by scholarly members of the race, and all of the four hundred or more current newspapers and periodicals published by Negroes. In the category of fine arts is found the productions of colored composers, and the paintings, statuary, busts, plaques and original creations of colored artists, of whom there is a surprisingly large number throughout the land.

The historical groups, illustrative of the progress of the race since its advent on the banks of the James River, designed by the widely known sculptor,

Miss Meta Vaux Warrick, covering 1,500 square feet of floor space, may be regarded as the piece de resistance of the Division of Art, and several of the paintings which made Henry Ossawa Tanner "the toast" of the exclusive salons of Paris, add eclat to this promising avenue of racial development. Our church-life is graphically depicted by the photos of hundreds of stately edifices, statistics of membership, with figures showing the immense property holdings of the different denominations, and other positive evidences of the increasing influence of the Christian religion in the moral uplift of the race. The remarkable improvement in our home life is set forth through photos of our many magnificent residences and models of houses, large and small, with perfect hygienic and sanitary arrangements, demonstrating how far we are travelling beyond the crude cabins and "dug-outs" in which our ancestors of three hundred years ago were wont to dwell. The work of our cultured women has been given a large degree of attention, and the trades in which they are particularly active bid fair to measure up in a most favorable light in comparison with the productions of their rivals among the sterner sex. Impartial judges will examine the various exhibits and pass upon their merits. Gold, silver and bronze medals and cash prizes will be awarded the foremost in each class.

#### THE EXHIBIT BY STATES

The exhibits, as far as possible, have been arranged by states, and it should be the specific duty of the citizens of each of our great commonwealths—if they have not already done their level best—to see to it that they are adequately

represented in this boundless emporium of masterly endeavor. Some of the state exhibits are especially elaborate, notably that of North Carolina, the Legislature of which granted an appropriation of \$5,000 to assist its thrifty colored citizens to make a showing worthy of them and of the great state from which they hail. North Carolina's exhibit covers upward of 2,000 square feet of floor space. Massachusetts is attractively represented in a replica of the famous Crispus Attucks Monument and by an exhibit of the literary resources of "The Hub" of learning. The long list from the various states includes a \$5,000 exhibit from Hampton Institute, the cradle of industrial training for the darker races, an exhibit of twice that value from the State of Missouri, some marvelous inventions and mechanical devices from the District of Columbia, and a very complete showing of the educational, industrial and agricultural resources of Kansas, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina and other states in which the Negro is found in appreciable numbers. Wilberforce, Fisk, Howard, Lincoln, Talladega, Virginia Union, Livingstone, Curry and many other notable institutions of learning have sent valuable demonstrations of their work. The series of historical, sociological and statistical charts prepared by Professor Kelly Miller, of Howard University, are a veritable store house of information to economists and students of ethnic phenomena from every clime.

#### CONGRESSES AND SPECIAL DAYS

Numerous Congresses and Special Days have been provided for by the management. On May 22nd came the General

Convention of the Baptists of North America, with both white and colored delegates, assembling several thousand strong in the great Convention Hall on the exposition grounds. By-and-by will be held a national conference of the newspaper fraternity, to which all editors, publishers and correspondents of our race journals are cordially invited to discuss measures looking to the general betterment of our press, the instrumentality through which our battles for civic righteousness must be fought and a healthier sentiment created, leading ultimately toward larger opportunities for our people. On the first and second of August the National Association of Colored teachers, of which Prof. J. R. E. Lee, director of the Academic Department of Tuskegee Institute, is president, will gather at picturesque Hampton, across the "Roads," affording the 35,000 colored teachers of the land a chance to meet and compare notes, to mutual profit, and to get the benefit of the rare educational advantages which the multiform exposition will offer. During the third week in August the Inter-Denominational Congress of Religions will be held, bringing to a center of common interest the strongest men of every Protestant denomination, to interchange views and to work out practical solutions of vital problems affecting the well-being of the nation, and of special concern to the Negro citizenry thereof. Physicians' Day will be observed August 30th, and a special program will be presented, under the supervision of Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C. Leading physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country will be in attendance, and in



addition to the learned papers on live medical topics, an instructive clinic will be held, embracing a difficult operation in laparotomy by one of the race's most eminent surgeons. The fact that the National Medical Association is to be held in Baltimore August 27, 28 and 29, makes the date selected for the Jamestown especially fortunate, as practically the entire body will be enabled to make the exposition trip in their itinerary without material inconvenience. September 24th will be Masonic Day, and master workmen from everywhere will assist in making known to the people the manifold benefits conferred upon humanity by their ancient and honorable craft. Other congresses and assemblies will be announced from time to time. In addition to these features, there will be given in the auditorium, at frequent intervals, high-class musical and dramatic entertainments, and the "top-notch" lyric and comedy specialists of the day will be presented, under the direction of Mr. J. Douglas Wetmore of New York, whose reputation as a manager of the stars of the Negro theatrical firmament is continental. A permanent orchestra and grand chorus, organized, trained and led by an accomplished musician, will also be among the enlivening offerings of the exposition season.

#### NEGRO BUILDING HAPPILY SITUATED

The site of the Negro building could not be improved upon, all things considered. It is an unusually beautiful structure, classic in design, of the purest colonial type, and monumental in architectural proportions. It is within sixty feet of one of the principal entrances to the grounds, and on the direct route to the

Pine Beach Pier, where visitors will make connection for Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Hampton, Fortress Monroe, Jamestown Island, and other pleasure resorts, and commands a fine view of the Hampton Roads water front and the wonderful fleet of battleships. It is not more than ten minutes' walk from the Administration Building, and is in close proximity to the Inside Inn, the leading lodging place for the best people who will visit the Exposition, and within two hundred yards of the Roger Williams Memorial Building, which will contain the exhibit of the Baptist denomination (white) throughout the United States. On the steamers which ply between Norfolk, Pine Beach and the surrounding resorts there is absolutely no discrimination on account of color.

#### CHOOSING THE BETTER PART

If it be asserted that an exposition located in a Southern State cannot offer ideal conditions to colored visitors, all reasonable objections can be met with ample evidence that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages many times over. Here and there, in certain semi-social relations, there will doubtless be found some discriminations that ought not to exist, and practices that can neither be defended nor condoned. As rapidly as instances of race prejudice are reported, however, steps are being taken to have the offenders hailed before President Harry St. George Tucker, of the Jamestown Exposition Company, with a view of having their concession privilege withdrawn in case of further violations of the order guaranteeing equitable treatment of all patrons of the Exposition, regardless of color.

**EXPOSITION'S EDUCATIONAL VALUE  
EMPHASIZED**

Be that as it may, the main point which the promoters of the Negro exhibit aim to emphasize is the educational value of the exposition as a whole to the colored people of America, and the healthful effect the massive aggregation of material in the Negro building will have upon those who, because of ignorance or prejudice, are refusing to acknowledge the Negro as a constructive factor in the civilization of the age. The world's scientific investigators are taking nothing for granted. They demand concrete and tangible proof of all that any people may claim for themselves. Here, in the Negro exhibit, is granted an opportunity for the race to demonstrate beyond cavil precisely what it has accomplished and the Negro people will do themselves a palpable injustice if they neglect to grasp the chance and utilize it to the utmost. Because some minor contention is not allowed, we are not wise to permit the larger considerations to go by default.

In mapping out our course, with reference to this Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, it behooves us to reflect deeply, face the facts in coolness, view every question broadly, and to then "Choose the better part." It is the height of folly to attempt to inflict upon any individual or enterprise an injury, which, in the final analysis, will result in a greater injury to us than to the intended victim. The Negro exhibit, co-operatively exploited, will not only impress our worthiness upon the white people who will come to see and hear and to know, but it will introduce the

skeptical Negro to his own better self and foster within him a sense of race pride that will quicken his latent powers of mind and soul, and spur him onward toward grander goals. The Negro exhibit is destined to be an inspiration alike to both races and to the world at large.

**NOT A "JIM CROW" AFFAIR**

The fact that the Negro exhibit is separate does not justly subject it to the stigma of a "Jim Crow" Institution any more than the Negro church, school, lodge, bank, store, newspaper, or any other progressive agency under Negro management should be adjudged a "Jim Crow" affair. Under the system adopted, by reason of the peculiar circumstances in which the Negro finds himself at this time, the race garners unto itself the full credit for all that it has accomplished during its days of grace. The popularity of the undertaking is amply proven by the enthusiastic endorsement of the bulk of the best thinkers of the race everywhere, and by the cordial support of ninety-nine per cent. of the nearly four hundred journals published by colored men who have the race's highest interests at heart. While there are six acres of choice land set apart for the use of the colored people, on which are located the Negro building and a number of other well-constructed buildings for special exhibits and concessions, they are by no means confined to this reservation. Every exhibit building on the entire grounds is open to them on equal terms with all other people, and the richest treasures of the earth in the arts, sciences and manufactures are within ready access. Not to avail themselves

of this vast reservoir of knowledge is to close their eyes to the triumphs of human genius and to deny themselves a liberal education, beside which the petty foibles of a group of inconsequential, short-sighted individuals of either race are but as a drop of water to the mighty ocean.

The Exposition 's the thing! Local regulations, at their worst, are but an incident in comparison. Be it ever kept in mind that this stupendous enterprise is not Norfolk's alone—it is not Virginia's—nor even America's—IT IS THE WORLD'S!

#### THE RESULT SUMMED UP

All in all, the Negro exhibit at Jamestown, far from celebrating the advent of slavery into the American Republic, is serving as an accurate time-keeper of the progress of the race, marking one by one, the three hundred mile-posts left behind on our journey toward the heights, stimulating our energies and incalculably broadening our range of vision.

The late President McKinley, in a prophetic speech at Buffalo, gave voice to a significant truth, and it is as applicable to the present situation as to the epoch-making Pan-American Fair which brought it forth. He said:

"Every exposition, great and small, has helped to some onward step. They record the trials of the past, the triumphs of the present, and are an inspiration for the future."

The projectors of the Negro Exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, sustained by this cheering thought, and the unfaltering sympathy of the masses of our people, North, East, South and West, are heartening to their noble work, and the result of their labors, now in readiness for the public gaze, will not fall short of the divine mission which its consecrated architects have designed it to fulfill.

LEND A HAND!

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## SYMPATHY

BY DUDLEY MOORE WATSON

IT IS not much, a word, a tear,  
A whispered prayer, "God help you, dear,  
To bear your sudden weight of woe,"  
That I can offer you.  
"There is no time, by night, by day,  
That when I proffer you  
My sympathy, and softly say,  
"There is no time, by night, by day,  
I would not die to smooth your way,"  
I voice that which is true.  
The days are dark. You may not see  
That I would give the world to be  
Beside you, and to dry your tears,  
To comfort you, and calm your fears;  
But that I would, the coming years  
Will bear me witness. Dear heart, know  
That my heart weeps for your heart's woe.



## What the Colored Teachers of Baltimore Are Doing For Their Race

BY T. W. TURNER



MISS LAURA E. MILLER  
Head of Girls' Manual Training

**B**ALTIMORE has at present a population of about 560,000. It may be compared as to population with Pittsburg, St. Louis or Boston. It is situated in a very favorable position at the head of the Patapsco River, to command the agricultural products of Virginia, as well as Maryland and the marine products of the Chesapeake and its numerous tributaries. In many respects it is a remarkable city, distinctly Southern in its tastes

and sympathies, yet it possesses a large calculating business element which has aided materially in the past and is still aiding in no small degree in keeping the city in the paths of progress.

It has been comparatively free from the gigantic transactions of questionable and dishonest nature which we hear so much about nowadays; the people's treasury has never been plundered and robbed, so far as public records show, by the perennial grafters and boodle hunters, and the public official seems to have carried out his trusts with decorum and honesty. This cannot be said of many other cities.

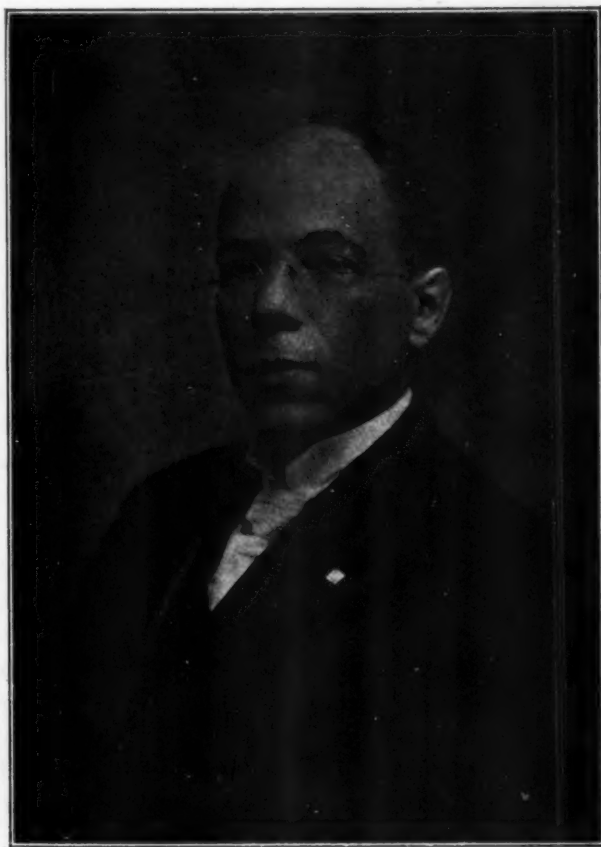
Yet, Baltimore suffers somewhat by comparison with her sister cities in the provisions she makes for public improvements and the education of her children. In her provisions for education, and many admirable things may be said, she has a very wide field for improvement, in many ways, some of them being in building better school houses and making the school surroundings a positive inducement to children; also in giving the teachers a more livable compensation for their services.

The facts mentioned above are general, and apply to white and colored schools very much alike; but as in all other cases where a dual system based upon race is maintained, the shortcom-

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ings of the system find their strongest emphasis on the side of the colored people. Under such conditions, then, without magnifying the difficulty, let us endeavor to get a hasty view of what the colored teachers of Baltimore are doing for the development of their race.

teachers are alumni of what was formerly the Colored High School, now the Colored High and Training School; and I think I am safe in saying that a more energetic body of workers cannot be found in any system. As shown by their efforts, their highest aim is to give to



DR. J. H. N. WARING  
Principal of the Colored High and Training School

A glimpse at the teachers themselves will probably be of some assistance to the reader in understanding how they are performing the important service of training the young people for good and useful lives. A large number of the

the child the best that the pedagogical world can afford. In doing this they are sparing neither time nor means in finding where that best can be had. You will find them, after a year of struggle and patience in the school

rooms, for six long weeks of summer studying seriously and laboriously in many of the best summer schools of the country; you will find them at Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, Cottage City, and far away Ypsilanti, Columbia, Cheyney and Hampton, and many other schools of special training. With the exhibition and continued manifestation of such activity the educational development of our children so far as the teachers are concerned looks very bright and encouraging.

A few years ago most of the colored schools of this city were kept by white teachers. In 1890, of the eighteen colored schools, seventeen were taught by white men and women, while only one, and that situated on the outskirts of the city, was controlled by colored. In 1901, by combining two of the schools the number was reduced to seventeen. The number taught by whites was reduced to ten, while the number of schools manned by colored teachers had increased correspondingly to seven. This increase in the number of colored teachers has been continuous since 1901. At present there is only one colored school in the hands of white teachers, and it is only a matter of time before this last one will be turned over to the control of efficient colored men and women.

The Superintendent of Schools, preceding the present superintendent, repeatedly and forcibly recommended these changes; but when we consider the fact that one hundred and seventy-five teachers would be thrown out of employment thereby we can see why these changes worked rather slowly. He has to say of those first colored teachers who worked

so hard to demonstrate that their efficiency was not outstripped by any others in the system: "An inspection of their work shows that these teachers are well qualified, and that they have faithfully and satisfactorily performed their duties and are fully capable of giving proper instructions to pupils in their charge."

Certainly no better recommendation could come from any superintendent. But as colored teachers got a larger hold upon the children and entered more into the child and community life, what are some of the results that followed? In 1890, when there was only one school taught by colored men and women, the percentage attendance in the colored schools was seventy-eight, the lowest in the city. At present having only one with a white faculty, the percentage attendance is among the very highest, and in some schools it is the highest in the city, ranging from eighty-three to ninety-six. This speaks for itself. In 1900, the year before a colored faculty was substituted for white in the High School and a number of other schools was put in charge of colored teachers, the percentage attendance in the colored schools, after an almost unbroken decrease, had fallen to seventy-seven. There was then, and this can be said with far too great truth of the present, but a small proportion of the children of school age attending school. Even this small proportion was now losing the desire very rapidly; and still more to be regretted was the fact that our boys, who at best are not over anxious to continue long in the environments of school life, were disappearing with alarming rapidity. At such a rate it could not be long before Balti-





CLASS IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

more would have an illiterate colored population unless something happened to put a check to the growing evil. Something did happen. A new charter given to the city by the State Legislature went into effect in the year 1900. This charter placed over the schools a superintendent whose progressive activity along educational lines had already won for him national reputation, and a Board of Commissioners of distinguished and polished gentlemen whose actions, marked by the utmost liberality, were always in the interest of the whole city.

And as a result of the work of colored teachers we find the average percentage attendance for all the colored schools reaching the mark of eighty-five in 1905,

a gain of eight points in five years. But this is not all; the pupil receives a different and new inspiration from his teacher; he has higher ideals set before him and begins to form new aspirations and ambitions. He is no longer content necessarily with the occupation of his father or mother. He is shown the highest and best in life and assured that he can obtain them as well as anybody else if he will only persist. The result is that we find colored boys from Baltimore now taking collegiate courses in a number of the best colleges of the country, a thing not to be considered a few years ago. This is a striking illustration of the fact that teachers can stimulate and train the youth of their own

race with much greater success and facility than can be had with teacher and pupils of different races.

The ways of meeting the various needs of the pupil's development are various: Partly in the class-room; partly by visits to the home; and partly by parental or mothers meetings held from time to time. At these meetings, held monthly in a number of the schools, every effort is made to win the co-operation of the parent, to get a better understanding of the child and to make suggestions for the elevation of the home. These meetings have proved invaluable adjuncts to the teacher and have been potent forces in raising the standard of the schools.

A number of churches, which at no stage of this educational awakening have been dormant, have willingly given their Sunday evening services over to the cause of the public schools and education in general. At these gatherings, held in different parts of the city, no sermons of a religious kind would be preached from the pulpit, but there would be lay sermons preached by zealous, enthusiastic and hopeful men and women who have charge of training the children of the community. One of the main objects of these meetings was to secure the influence and assistance of the church in reaching a number of families which could not be reached otherwise. A large number of the children of school age, who frequent the streets from morning until night, come from homes that are by no means of easy approach to the teacher. Representatives of these homes may be found from time to time in the church; hence the church becomes a

large asset to the school in drawing the children from the streets.

After seeing some of the efforts made by our teachers to get the children into the schools, and the growing success which is attending their efforts, it is but natural to make inquiries next as to his course of study, whether or not it is adapted to fit him for the largest usefulness.

Training in the primary and grammar grades is made very practical. Much stress is put upon having the child think and act in terms of the highest and best things about him. A geography lesson means a trip to the hills, the valleys, the creeks or the quarries. If this is not convenient, then the sand table becomes a miniature landscape for the busy hand. There is nothing more fascinating to children than to be allowed to do something the results of which they can see; thus the pedagogical value of constructive work.

Along with the work in language, nature study and arithmetic goes some form of manual training. Whether it is the simplest paper folding and cutting or perfecting some article in wood work, the idea of the teacher is to instill into the pupil the habit of making something useful, for he believes that if the general principle of making all of one's labors profitable are imbibed by the boy or girl, he or she may turn that to advantage in any occupation or lesson. And, too, this constructive work or manual training is occasionally the only tangible evidence we have that the pupil is absorbing anything from his lessons.

It is not the purpose of this paper to give a detailed description of the courses



CLASS IN DRESSMAKING

of study, but to describe in a general way the aim which the teachers through these courses seek to accomplish. Many of our pupils leave school after they finish the grammar grades. Mindful of this fact, though relinquishing no effort to induce them to go further, the courses in the elementary schools are surrounded with as much completeness as possible. The purely academic branches are made as practical as possible. All the illustrative material and pedagogical device at the command of the teacher are summoned to his aid in unfolding the real meaning of these subjects to the child. The manual training (woodwork for the boys, sewing and cooking for the girls), is aimed along the line of the children's greatest need, the family's

greatest need, the community's greatest need—the building up of the home.

We have just said that a number of pupils leave school at the completion of the eighth grade, leaving out of consideration, for the time being, those who drop out earlier; a large number, however, of those who complete the grammar school studies go through, or partly through, the high school course. Two things have become very noticeable and pleasing since the reorganization of the schools, especially in their bearing upon the high school; the first is the increasing high percentage of those who enter, that is, of a particular class, a much larger number relatively enters the high school now than formerly; and the second, is that a relatively few drop out



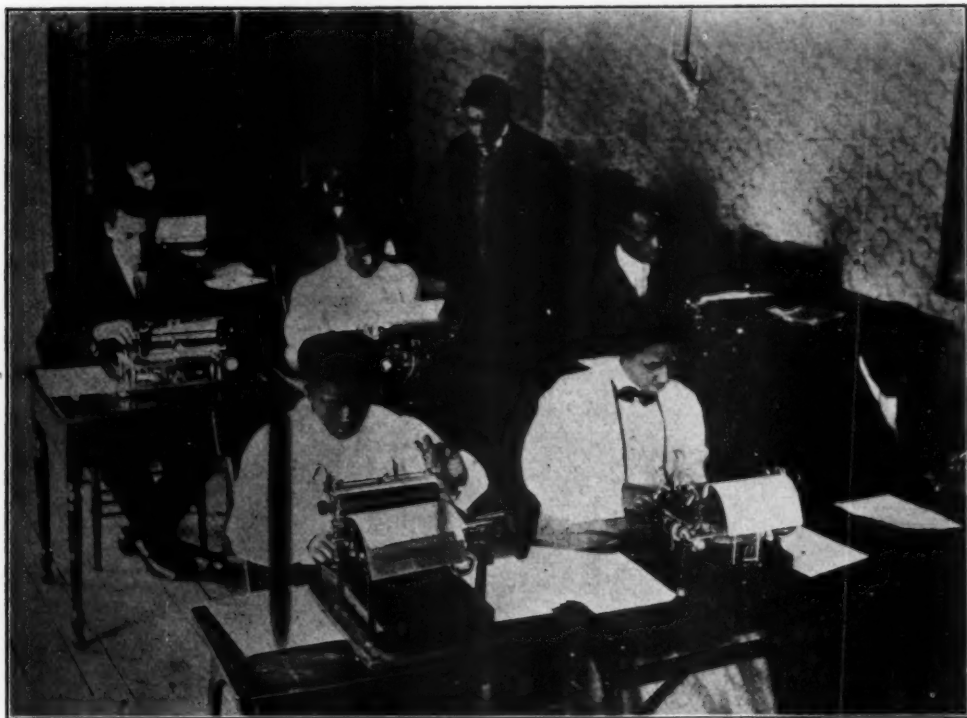


PHYSICAL LABORATORY

before completing their course, scarcely none from pure discouragement.

The high school courses anticipate nearly every field in which the pupil is to find future occupation. If he contemplates getting a collegiate education he may elect a course to that effect. The standard of this course may be seen from the fact that our pupils are admitted without an examination to such large institutions as Brown University, Western University of Pennsylvania and Howard University. For those preparing to teach the Normal Department administers efficiently; here, after completing their four years' course, candidates spend two years of preparation in

theory and practice, with the successful completion of which they become qualified teachers. A business course splendidly equipped gives the boy or girl ample chance to acquire a thorough education for business life. In manual training, wood and iron work are offered the boys, while the girls have a choice of cooking, dressmaking and millinery. Some of these courses have had magnificent results, especially those in dressmaking and millinery. At least two millinery establishments, coupled with the fact that a large number of our young ladies are now making their own hats and dresses and a host of them working at these occupations, show



CLASS IN TYPEWRITING

rather conclusively the significance of this work to the community.

Among those who have been especially prominent in giving character and inspiration to this work of educating our young people, and from this number a lack of space and time compel me to omit a large number of teachers and others, may be mentioned Mr. Heber E. Wharton, an energetic and progressive young man who is principal of one of the schools, and who has won for himself considerable reputation in educational matters. He has for the last few years had charge of the work in methods of teaching at the Summer Schools at Cheyney, Pennsylvania. Also Miss N. B. Grooms, Miss F. L. Barbour, Mr.

Geo. B. Murphy and a number of others. And of those who have been called into the city to help along the work of education, I would mention Dr. J. H. N. Waring, principal of the Colored High and Training School, who has entered heartily into all movements in the city for the elevation of his people, and has reaped some splendid results. Also, Miss Laura E. Miller, head of the girls manual training department of the High School, who has had enviable success in her classes in dressmaking and milinery, as the numerous dressmakers and Milliners about the city will bear living testimony. Miss Miller had charge of domestic art in the Hampton Institute Summer School sev-

eral seasons, also in the Summer School at Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

I have attempted to explain some of the things which the colored teachers of Baltimore are doing for the development of their race, and in a brief way how they are doing them. I have by no means covered the field of their occupation. I had almost passed over their active participation in the work of the Charity Organization Society, day nurseries, and many other organizations with similar aims; but I hope I have said

enough to convince the reader that the battle against illiteracy is on, and that it is being waged fearlessly and unceasingly by an army of well-trained soldiers.

I hope I have convinced him also that for the teacher to be of any real, lasting service to the pupil he must be in sympathy with that pupil in all of his aspirations and all of his struggles, he must hold continually before him the ideal, and must be in a position to work in season and out of season to enable him to reach this ideal.

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## TO MY BLACK MAMMY

TO my old southern mammy, with kind, ebony face,  
And her air of but living by means of God's grace,  
Do I drink  
As I think  
Of her love for my race.

How her bosom so ample, in kerchief of white,  
Was ever a haven from grief or from fright,  
And how we  
At her knee  
Said our prayers every night.

Self-respecting, she naught but respect would allow;  
To her dignified mien the most pompous must bow;  
While calm  
Like a balm  
Anointed her brow.

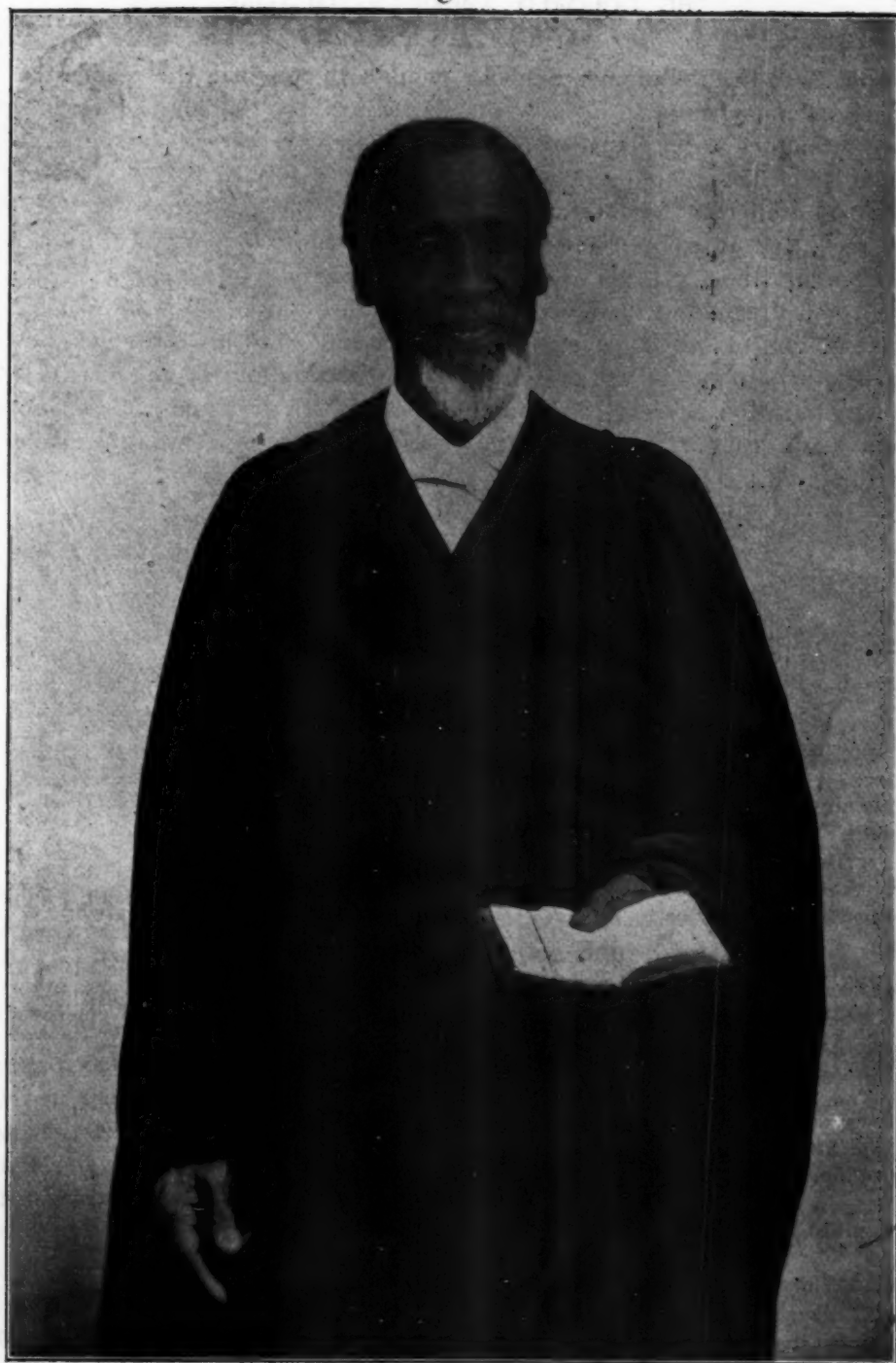
Her care of her "mistis" with suasion and wile,  
Her croons o'er the cradle of each "baby chile,"  
All are parts  
Of our hearts,  
Tho' she's dead this long while.

Ah, mammy, I think, truly what's in a name,  
For "mother" and "mammy" meant almost the same  
In those days  
Of whose ways  
Nothing's left but the fame!

In to-day's bitter cup of race hatred and strife,  
Of turmoil and curses—of war to the knife—  
Let me pore  
The sweet lore  
Of my old mammy's life.

—THE INDEPENDENT.





REV. W. T. DIXON, D.D.  
Pastor of Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## A Baptist Clergyman of Note



THE Rev. Dr. William T. Dixon, who for more than forty-two years has held the pastorate of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ, located in Duffield street, Brooklyn, is one of the most unique and interesting Christian gentlemen of note in New York, and one of the most widely known and most beloved of the colored Baptist clergymen in this country.

Dr. Dixon was born in New York City, of Virginia parentage, nearly 73 years ago. He is known as the dean of the colored clergymen of Greater New York, and is beloved by the young and aged of all creeds and denominations. He has a large membership and congregation, and his membership has been organized into about twenty-one different auxiliaries, varying in names, doing work in various ways for the different departments of that church. The strongest, numerically, of these, is the Dorcas Home Mission Society, with Mrs. Alice W. Wiley as president, which is probably the oldest Woman's Club in Afro-American circles in this city.

The Concord Woman's Christian Temperance Union, headed by Mrs. M. J. Zeno, is a prosperous organization, doing good in a quiet way, as are the Floral, the Forget-Me-Not and other such clubs. Thirteen new deaconesses were recently added to the list.

P. H. Fisher for a number of years has served the church as the efficient

clerk, and never allows his occupation or anything to hinder him from doing his duty to his church. Mr. Fisher is a druggist by profession.

The trustees of the church are L. H. Berry, chairman; Graham Carter, secretary; L. Lawrence, treasurer; R. L. Williams, R. D. McKinney, E. L. Falcon, C. J. Crowder, B. F. Ackerman and W. J. Moss. The choir of the church, under direction of Professor P. Albert Myers, is rated one of the best in this city; and its organist is Professor J. F. R. Wilson. Dr. Dixon's influence as president of the New England Baptist Convention, and of the Long Island Baptist Preachers' Meeting (the latter composed of clergymen of both races) has been felt for good; and a few years ago clergymen of both races of various creeds took delight in lauding him for his Christian traits, when he accepted reluctantly the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mrs. Dixon is a modest, sweet woman, and like her husband is loved by all who know her. Few young women in Brooklyn are as well known and as popular as is Miss Julia, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Dixon.

Not only has he preached the gospel himself, but he has sent out from his followers such earnest men as the Rev. Dr. L. Joseph Brown of the Berean Baptist Church, Rev. Richard Irving, the late pastor of the Baptist Church of Sheepshead Bay and others who are succeeding in their respective work.

# The Great Virginia Convention--Colored--1865

Correcting a Prevalent and Wrong Impression—The First Free Convention Ever Held in the State During the Period of Two Hundred and Fifty-five Years—A Magnificent Gathering of a Noble Band of Men—The Meeting Held in Lyceum Hall Formerly the Forum of Secession—The Talent and Beauty of Virginia Present



WE REPRODUCE an article taken from perhaps the only copy now in existence of "The Anglo-African," bearing date, New York, August 12th, 1865,—a newspaper published by three of the foremost men of our race of that day in this city, Robert and William Hamilton and Rev. Henry Highland Garnett. A sight of the paper itself would be exceedingly interesting to some of our editors and publishers of colored newspapers, who imagine they have improved largely upon the colored newspapers of forty or fifty years ago. This issue of August 12th, 1865 may be an exceptional one for aught we know, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that this particular number stands out as a most remarkable production, a something of which we may feel justly proud. The Anglo African by Robert Hamilton and The New National Era, by Louis Douglass, of the Civil war, period in our humble judgment, have never been surpassed and possibly not equalled by any Afro-American newspaper since their day.

This is not the reason, however, why we are reproducing the article, being an account of "The Great Virginia Convention of Colored Men," but to correct

a very prevalent opinion among our young men of to-day that the end of the Civil War in 1865, left us with a body of Negroes at the South wholly illiterate; that the low condition of the field-hands was the very prevalent condition. That this was not true is evidenced not only by this account of the "Great Virginia Convention," but by another which we shall reproduce from the same issue written from Jacksonville, Florida by a correspondent who had traversed that state within three months after the end of the war.

In fact, it is very evident that these people of Virginia were quite as able at the end of the war as were many free-man, not only to comprehend the vast difference in their situation as compared with their only recent period of servitude but with that knowledge and common sense which lend dignity and thoughtfulness to public assemblies. There was absent from that great body all evidence of that spirit which their foes have since charged them with, a disposition to exult over the misfortune of their former masters or desire to be lifted into the place which they had formerly occupied. Indeed it is easily proven from the literature of that day that the first thought and ambition of the Negro was education, the free school.



## FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Pursuant to a call from a convention recently held in Alexandria, about fifty delegates appeared at the Lyceum Building, at the corner of Prince and Washington streets, Alexandria, on Wednesday, August 2nd, 1865, and the meeting was called to order by Rev. George W. Parker, a colored pastor of Alexandria.

On motion, Mr. Parker took the chair temporarily, and Mr. Wm. E. Walker of Petersburg, Virginia, acted as secretary. During the absence of the committee, which had been appointed to examine credentials, it was proposed that the meeting be entertained by speeches from some of the delegates. By request, Mr. George W. Cook of Norfolk addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said, the great question before the colored people is, What is necessary to be done? We very well understand that we must work. We are charged with being unproductive. They say we will not work. He who makes that assertion asserts an untruth. We have been working all our lives, not only supporting ourselves, but we have supported our masters, many of them in idleness.

Peter R. Jones of Petersburg was next called on and said, among other things:

It gives me inexpressible pleasure to be with you to-day. While listening to the gentleman who has just addressed you, I was reminded of my boyhood days. When I was seven or eight years of age I would often sit at the window with my mother, who has since gone to heaven, and would ask her why it was that so many colored mothers were marching down South with their little babes in their arms, and why many more

were compelled to give up their children, leave them here, and themselves be sent down to Georgia and other extreme Southern States? And I often noticed that fathers, and brothers, and sisters were torn away from their relatives and sent further South into slavery and bondage. This was continued until within a few months past, when slavery and treason were swept from our beloved land. I suppose it is the object of those present to decide what they would have. You should ask God to perpetuate our cause, and to overthrow those arrayed against us. I had no idea of coming to this convention without my heart full of prayer to God to aid us, and I feel sure He will aid us. I, for one, shall never again think of looking back to slavery; no, never. "United, we stand; divided, we fall." If we keep together there is no weapon strong enough to divide us. I congratulate you to-day on this subject of freedom. Why are not more of you here? Some of you have been paid to stay away by your former masters. They told you that coming here would hurt you at home. Yes, it will hurt you everywhere. It will have the effect of dividing you. The government is ready to sustain you if you will help yourselves. I will exert myself to secure the right of franchise in every way that is honorable and just, and if I die in the attempt my children will reverence me for it the more, and, I hope, profit by my death.

The Union flag is again floating over every state from Maine to Georgia, and under that flag we are freemen. I do not come here to inaugurate another war. We have had enough of war; but we will have our rights. They may say we will not work, but we have shown them that we have worked hard enough to get into this convention, and we have worked up enough of greenbacks to bring us here, and the government on the other side of the Potomac will back us up in what we do.

Rev. Nicholas Richmond of Charlottesville here took the stand, and in the course of his speech said :

I am very little in the habit of talking, yet I cannot deny myself the privilege of saying something to add strength to what has been said. Being situated as I was, I was deprived of many privileges which others in the convention have enjoyed ; yet we all know enough to see with what dark chains we have been bound ; but, thanks to God, we saw the first faint glimmer of light, and at last saw the darkness break away, and now we are here in this convention. What brought us here? What are we to do and what can we do? We must be careful in every step we take. We have embarked on a wide sea. Have you any one to take the helm? Yes, we have One who has conducted us safely thus far, and He will see us safely through. Have we come here to make any compromise? No. We will contend to the last for our rights. There have been discords among ourselves, both as it regards politics and religion. Let us have no more of it, but let us work harmoniously together. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder and battle the good cause through.

The Committee on Credentials here entered the room and submitted the following roll of members :

#### DELEGATES

Alexandria—R. D. Beckley, Henry Marshall, Charles Chinn, Mr. Malvin, Wm. G. Claggitt, George W. Parker, George Franklin. Richmond—N. H. Anderson, Fields Cook, R. W. Johnson, R. H. Hobson. Manchester—B. T. Edwards, Jordon Smith. Williamsburg—Edmund T. Jones, Richard Hill. Danville—Henry Barksdale, Benjamin Jackson, Edward Ambler. Culpepper—James H. Bannister, Ira Fields, Edward

Ambler. Norfolk—Edw. W. Williams, John W. Brown, William Keeling, Nicholas Barber, George W. Cook. Fairfax—William Holland, William W. Ford, S. K. Lee. Gloucester—Elijah Monroe, J. W. Jackson. Columbia—Temple Jackson. Charlottesville—Nicholas Richmond, P. A. Cross, Fairfax Taylor, B. A. Jenkins, Ossian Johnson. Farmville—Edmund Johnson. Petersburg, Lewis Carter, David Cain, William E. Walker, P. K. Jones, William Lively. Yorktown—John Carey, Robert Ruffin. Hampton—Robert Bailey, Wm. Davis. Portsmouth—J. V. R. Thomas, Joshua Wilson, George Teamoh. Warwick—Walter Williams. Providence Church—James Tynes. Goochland, Wm. Mosby. Amherst—Adison Washington. Fredericksburg, William J. Walker, James Brooks, Edmund Brooks, Benjamin Peyton, J. H. Washington. Lynchburg—Coleman Coles, Edmund Carrengton, Samuel Kelsol.

#### REJECTED DELEGATES

Rev. J. R. V. Thomas, Geo. Yeaman and Rev. W. E. Walker, because of non-residence.

The delegation from Washington was submitted for consideration. On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. M. H. Richmond said that some of those rejected had been out of the State of Virginia for ten years and had but recently returned. He was opposed to admitting them in the convention. What would people say? Why, they would say the convention was composed of a poor, ignorant set of men ; that it could not get along without admitting radicals,

MR. WALKER—If a gentleman comes here after having spent a few months in Washington as a delegate, why should he be rejected?

MR. RICHMOND—Ten years is not a few months.

MR. WALKER—Hold on; I will not be interrupted; will not be insulted; I have the floor.

A MEMBER—I demand the previous question.

A VOICE—How can the previous question be put when the report is on its adoption.

R. D. BECKLEY—I hope no such question will arise. I do not desire to exclude anyone who comes here as a delegate from his people, who has the good of his people at heart. Mr. Walker says he comes here as the representative of over one thousand people at Petersburg. If the people send him as their representative, accept him.

A VOICE—The people did wrong in sending him.

MR. THOMAS—We did not come here as Virginians. We come here as representatives of the black race.

MR. COOK—For the dignity of this meeting, let us do our business as becomes men of intelligence. The most simple mind knows we have been called here in State Convention. The people can nominate by proxy to come, but this is not a National Convention; it is a State Convention. Observers are permitted in all conventions; but not to participate, unless by invitation. It is for this convention to say whether it will admit them or not.

MR. WALKER—Is a man a resident where he lives?

A MEMBER—That is not the question before the convention.

MR. WALKER—If a man remains away from home for a number of years, and then returns and stays for six months, is he not as much entitled to a seat here as one who stays away for a few months, and has been home for a couple of weeks?

MR. COOK—When a National Convention is called, then let them come from every state in the Union. I am sorry to see this secession movement in this convention.

MR. LIVELY—Has this convention taken into consideration what harm may be done by rejecting these men? I came here from Petersburg with Mr. Walker. He was unanimously chosen the representative of over one thousand people. Though he was not a resident, the people believed him identified with their interests, and for that reason they sent him.

A MEMBER—I move the previous question.

Mr. Beckley moved to amend by striking out the word rejected, so as to admit all present as delegates from the state.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—I rise to a point of order.

A vote was finally taken and carried, striking out the word rejected; so all the delegates were admitted.

The report of the committee, as amended was then adopted.

The roll of delegates was here called, and all answered to their names.

The credentials of Rev. Wm. J. Walker, Edmund Brooks, J. H. Washington and Benjamin Peyton, from



Spottsylvania county, and Rev. J. Tynes from Norfolk, were received and accepted.

A committee of one from each delegation was, on motion, selected to nominate officers for a permanent organization, who left the room to make their selections.

A committee of three was also appointed to draft rules for the government of the convention, and five members were appointed as a committee on finance.

During the time the committee were out addresses were delivered. Mr. Kneeland said:

This is the most important convention I have ever attended, and there is much work to be done, and it should be done well. I consider we have had a bad beginning; but they say a bad beginning makes a good ending. The laws have been so arranged in Virginia that we are all equal in many respects, but until we secure the franchise privilege it is no use to say that we are wholly free. We ask only for what constitutes a man. If we cannot do it by words we can do it by actions. If we cannot do it by actions, then we must deny that there is a God.

Mr. Smith of Manchester said:

I have traveled three hundred and eighty-eight miles to attend this convention, and have sacrificed much for the benefit of the colored man by leaving my wife and children at the mercy of those who surround them. The people in my county and adjoining counties have not yet had the yoke of bondage removed. They are tied up by the thumbs without proof of any guilt, and that, too, by Union officers. The old and helpless women are turned away by their masters, and they have to beg their bread, but the young and hearty blacks they will not let go.

Mr. Edward Williams said:

#### GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—

I call you so because you are announced as such by the General Government. I look on this convention as the brains of Virginia, and it is necessary now for you to exercise your brains, and qualify yourselves for the enjoyment of the privileges of freemen. If Irishmen and Dutchmen can vote when they are drunk, why cannot the Negro vote when he is sober? If a United States uniform entitles them to a vote, why should it not entitle a Negro to a vote? Our former masters told us that we could not take care of ourselves when they left us to war with ourselves, but when they came back many of them had no clothes or no money, so we had to clothe them and pay their board bills. And that is just what they went to war about—the "nigger and a pocket book"—and they had always been fed and clothed out of it. Yes, seven hundred of them came back from the war the most ragged, dirtiest and most shiftless set of men I ever saw. (At this juncture two ex-rebel officers left the room, evidently not relishing the picture drawn by the speaker.) There were some whites among us who were our friends, and who told us to have courage; that we would soon hear the sound of freedom all over the land. We have come here to-day to claim the elective franchise for ourselves and free schools for our children, and we will then be satisfied to pay taxes. Who have a better claim to the ballot-box than we? Were we not brought into the country in 1600 and landed on the banks of the James River? Is not that a time long enough to qualify us? Let us insult no man, be he a rebel or a devil. If he asks a piece of bread, give it to him.

The committee appointed to nominate permanent officers for the convention here entered and reported the following:

President, R. D. Beckley, of Alexandria; Vice-Presidents, Fields Cook, of Richmond, George W. Parker of Alexan-

dria and Rev John Carey of Yorktown; Secretary, Wm. E. Walker, of Petersburg; Assistant Secretaries, John M. Brown of Norfolk and Ballard Edwards of Manchester. Corresponding Secretary, N. H. Anderson of Richmond; Treasurer, George Franklin of Alexandria.

The report was adopted.

Mr. R. D. Beckley of Alexandria, the newly appointed president, was escorted to the chair, and returned thanks to the convention. He said:

When it was almost a penitentiary offence to have a New York Tribune in one's hands in Alexandria, I was a constant reader, and I will always do what I think right, no matter what may be the consequences.

The convention here voted their thanks to Mr. Parker for the able manner in which he presided.

The Committee on Rules here reported as follows:

1. Cushing's Manual is adopted as the rules for this convention.

2. The hours of meeting shall be from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M.

There shall be no smoking during the business hours of this convention.

No member shall speak more than ten minutes on any one motion, nor more than twice on the same subject.

The report was adopted.

A committee of three was appointed to select public speakers.

The chair was here authorized to appoint a committee to arrange the business of the convention, and required to report this morning at 10 A. M.

The following speakers were selected to address the public last night; Rev. Henry Highland Garnett of Washington; Rev. John M. Brown of Baltimore, and Fields Cook of Richmond.

On motion, the convention adjourned, after a benediction by Rev. Samson White of Alexandria.

## NO

LEARN to speak this little word  
 In its proper place;  
 Let no timid doubt be heard,  
 Cloth'd with sceptic grace;  
 Let thy lips, without disguise,  
 Boldly pour it out;  
 Though a thousand dulcet lies  
 Keep hovering about.  
 For be sure our lives would lose  
 Future years of woe,  
 If our courage could refuse  
 The present hour with "No."

—SELECTED

# George A. Smith and The Cafe Royal

BY ROBERT W. TAYLOR



HERE are you going to stop in Cambridge Springs?" asked a fellow-traveler, as our train was nearing that town.

"At the Cafe Royal," was my reply.

"Congratulations, old man," said my chance acquaintance familiarly. "I know the proprietor of that place, and, without question, he is one of the best cooks in this country. He is one of the few men who really know how to cook and serve a steak. Many are the times that I have eaten an hour earlier or delayed eating one or two hours beyond my usual time just to have George cook me a steak. I have tried them all from New York to Chicago, but George has them beat to death."

"Then I suppose you are going to stop at the Royal Cafe?" I asked.

"You bet your life I am. They who like liveried servants and a lot of dishes and all that kind of a thing may go elsewhere, but George is good enough for me. Why every time I eat a steak that George has prepared I feel like saying, Here's to the cow: Wherever she strays, may her meat be as tender and as well cooked always."

Cambridge Springs is ambitiously called by her admirers the "Carlsbad of America," because of the health-restoring properties of its numerous springs. One bright May morning, while strolling

out to one of the springs, I was joined by a gentleman whom I had previously met in the Cafe Royal.

"This is a great morning," he said. I agreed.

"Going to the spring, I suppose?"

"I am," was my reply.

"Well," continued my fellow pedestrian, "I am a crank about two things, namely, good water and good coffee. There are several good springs here, but only one place where first-class coffee is served. It is really surprising how few people know how to make good coffee. Within the last twenty-six years I have traveled around the world three times, and during that period I have kept a record of all the places at which I got good coffee, and, believe me, I have found only thirty-six."

"Is that all?" I asked in amazement.

"Thirty-six is all, and I consider the coffee which I get at the Cafe Royal as good as any I got at the other thirty-five places," was his reply.

Just before going to Cambridge Springs I met a friend in Pittsburg who was fresh from the cuisine appointments of the Cafe Royal, and upon informing him that I was bound thither he withdrew from his pocket a carefully folded slip of paper and said with much elation, "Here is the bill-of-fare of the dinner I had at the Cafe Royal Sunday." It was a course dinner, with soup at one end and cigars at the other, together with



"social equality" means the open recognition (mark the word "open") of the right of individuals to choose mutually their associates. "Social intercourse" is the agreeable mingling together of those who have mutually chosen one another for companions. These are two conditions which no legislative enactments can or should regulate. And the Negro himself desires not, nor ever has desired, nor ever will desire, any such enactments. There can be no wholesale race social equality. Whatever social equality there be, it must be individual. And this is based upon individual choice and not upon legal enactments. The white people of the South have never, as a whole, eschewed social equality. Whatever eschewing which has been done, has been done individually. For the Senator must know that not a small part of the white South has mingled with, is now mingling with, and, it seems, will ever mingle, if not by open methods, then by illicit ones, with the Negro. But the better elements of both races condemn such methods most severely.

The Senator's consideration of the political problem is based upon policy, not principle; upon sectional caprice, not law; upon prejudice, not reason. The philosophy underlying the argument is that the Negro is so far an inferior of the white man by natural racial distinctions, which cannot be eradicated, that it is impossible to educate him or to elevate him sufficiently to wield the political rights of this country good enough.

It is true that every race has some distinctive characteristics, especially physical. It is also true that if there be any

natural, mental or spiritual racial difference it has thus far eluded the notice of all authoritative observers. No ethnologist of recognized ability will bear the Senator out in this. The writer has been in school with the Chinese and the Japanese; he has been with the educated Indian; he has admired the intellectual power of some of his white classmates and has pitied the intellectual weakness of others; he has observed, for more than three years, a native African in class-room competition with his companions, showing himself to be the peer of many and the equal of any of his classmates in his grasp and understanding of the subject matter of each study. And but recently a native African, Mr. Bixley Ka Isaka Seme, a Zulu, a full blooded one (as Mr. Charles Francis Adams would say), just recently from the jungles, has won a prize in oratory at Columbia University, where some of the best blood of America competed. From these observations and similar ones the writer concludes that there is no wholesale distinction racially in the capabilities in brain power. No race has a monopoly of or in brains. The aristocracy of brains and spirit knows no race or color. It recognizes only the individual. Of course some will say that the instances which I have cited are "exceptions." They are exceptions only so far as the race has had time to produce others. The ancestors of the Senator, the Germanic and the Gallic hordes, who roamed over the woodlands of Northern Europe for many, many years as barbaric peoples, produced but few, very few exceptions of this kind in their first contact with Ro-

man civilization. The same charge of inferiority and incapability could have been made against the progenitors of the Senator. And yet he will not admit that racial inferiority and incapability existed. The latent possibilities of the Negro have not yet been awakened by a long enough "sympathetic contact with the white man on the farm," if you please, on those farms where he is never allowed to get out of debt; where he is given but a few school days in the year, if any at all; where he is cheated out of his earnings, made to work but permitted to draw but little pay; where he is compelled to stay, and, if he leaves, it must be done under the cover of night; and where he is sometimes held in peonage. No, the Negro has not had a long enough "sympathetic contact" with the white man on such farms. It must be a slow development to bring him to his rightful own, so that he may be at his best. There must be no hot house growth. The Senator wishes to take this mass of human beings, whom he considers naturally inferior, and to make out of it, in a shorter time, a product equal to that which has been made out of what he considers a better mass, and which has been a much longer time in developing. Which, of course, is an unfair expectation.

The Senator says the disfranchisement of the Negro has not been made "for political or race advantage." But Rev. Thomas H. Dixon, Jr., and Mr. John Temple Graves and a few notable persons of the South differ from the Senator. Senator Tillman from the platform and in the press, and even in the Senate itself, has declared that not only

was the disfranchisement of the Negro made for political and race advantage, but that even also the rope, the gun, the fire, or any other barbarous, yet cowardly means would be used for the same advantage.

It is true that the fact of citizenship does not carry with it the active right to vote, and that the Constitution of the United States gives to the several states the right to determine the qualifications of electors for voting for national as well as for state officers. This is the law, and we make no objection to it. It is also true that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and the judicial officers of the state, or for the members of the Legislature thereof as denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state" (Sec. 2, Art. XIV. of the Constitution of the United States). This is Law and not Policy. It applies to any male voter in any state of the United States, and to it we make no objection. This law does not say that any state can not disfranchise its voters, but if they do it attaches a penalty. But the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits explicitly the abridgement or denial of the right to

vote of any citizen of the United States, by any state or by the United States itself, on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." No one who dances should object to paying the fiddler. Every one should be manly enough to stand by what he does and try not to avoid punishment.

The two States, North Carolina and Louisiana, which the Senator mentions, have not only disfranchised the Negro, but have disfranchised him as the Fifteenth Amendment says it shall be done. They have violated not only the letter but also the intent of the amendment. This is a question for the courts to decide, and we, like the Senator, are willing to leave it to them. But says the United States Supreme Court in one of its decisions, "What is implied is as much a part of the instrument as what is expressed." After stating the qualifications of reading and writing any section of the Constitution and to have paid the poll tax within a certain limit of time, the North Carolina Constitution, Sec. 4, Art. VI., says: "But no male person who was entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and a lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and to vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein described." If the intent of this clause is not to disfranchise the Negro I would like to know what it is. This section sets at naught the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In speaking of the Negro's right to vote the United States Supreme Court

says (16 Wallace, Slaughter House Cases): "While it is true, as was said by this court in the above cases that this Article (XV.) gives no affirmative right to vote to the colored man, it is designed primarily to prevent discrimination against him whenever the right to vote may be granted to others." And since the Negro is disfranchised, as the Senator admits, and the constitution of his state says, then as a necessary sequence the proportional reduction of the state's representation should follow. Of course the Senator will say that the illiterate Negro alone is disfranchised. That is true by the letter of the law. But it is so framed that not only the illiterate, but also the literate, Negro may be disfranchised by the operation of the law, provided, of course, that his parents or grandparents did not vote before "January 1st, 1867." The same beam (for political advantage) which the Senator says is in the eyes of others is in his own eyes.

The political problem is the main one of the discussion. But the Senator deviates to consider the industrial one. In the first place the Senator is inconsistent. He would not exclude the Negro from education in the technique and the practice of mechanics, yet he would have him to be a farmer and to do menial services merely. He forgets that education enables a man to find his rightful place in life; it broadens and does not limit the man. Then again the Senator miscomprehends some things. It is not the aim of industrial education to train all Negroes in the technique and the practice of mechanics. Here the same law will operate which causes some men to be



lawyers, others to be doctors, while some are mechanics and farmers. The farm is still the basis for the Negro's development as it is for the development of any race. But the whole Negro population is not going to the city on account of industrial education. The largest number will stay and choose to stay on the farm. The cities will continue to be supplied with the best blood of the country, of whatever kind.

The cause of the increase in illiteracy among Negroes above nine years of age in the North is the large exodus of Negroes to the North from the South in the early eighties and between 1890 and 1900, according to the last report of the census, and not to a lack of educational advantages. The South has raised much under the conditions for the intellectual development of its citizens. And that it has divided this with the Negro is commendable, if a person is to be commended for doing his duty or for administering justice. It was Negro brawn and sinew that cultivated the undeveloped resources of the South for more than two hundred years, during which time he received no gain but bare existence. What has been contributed by the South for his education is partly back pay, if you please, without interest. The United States Bureau of Education in a report for 1905, Chapter XXXIII, p. 2175, says that about 20 per cent. of the funds raised for education in the South is spent on Negroes. At this rate \$24,000,000 of the \$120,000,000 mentioned by Senator Simmons has been spent by the South on Negroes since the war. Calculating the number of Negro youths who have attended

school during that time at four millions, it would make about six dollars per person for the whole time since the war. Though during this time the Negro has not furnished much of the total taxes, (yet what he has furnished under the condition is wonderful), yet before the war he furnished all the labor. Besides, it is estimated by good authority that within the last ten years the Negro has contributed through his churches alone about \$2,000,000 for his own education, to say nothing of the collections raised each year in all the Negro colleges of the South. But all this does not account for his wonderful intellectual advancement during the last forty years. I would not forget to mention the large sums of money that have been given and are now being given by the thoughtful and charitable loving North for our advancement. Nor would I neglect to pay tribute to those soul-sacrificing men and women, those soldiers of the book and pen, those heroes of many an unseen battle field where calumny and vituperation were conquered in their endeavor to wring from the heart its life blood and heaven-given feeling, those martyrs to heroic endeavor and herculean will. Forever upon our memory shall they tread and in our hearts shine "like the light that never was on land or sea."

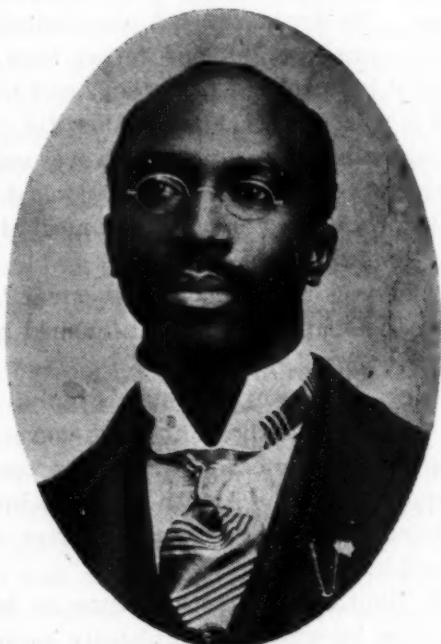
And lastly, "the clamor for new conditions and opportunities for the Negro" aim not to make him a "white in character and capabilities," but to make him a man, to make him of service to himself and community, and an honor to his race and country, to be a person full worthy of all the rights and privileges and the protection due an American citizen.



# Reply to Senator Simmons of North Carolina

BY ROBERT B. HAYES

Professor of Natural Science, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas



PROFESSOR ROBERT B. HAYES



READ carefully the very able article in the issue of *The Independent* for June 28th, 1906, on "The Political Future of the Southern Negro." The following reply was sent to *The Independent* at that time for publication, but they could not publish it. The Senator at that time invited a discussion of the article. With but little change this article is now given.

That Senator Simmons was born and has lived long in the Southland qualifies him to write upon the subject named.

Yet from this residence a fault in his fitness is apt to be acquired. Like a boy solving a mathematical problem, he is apt to make, unconsciously, the same mistake more than once, and therefore can not see why his answer is not correct. I wish to cast no reflections upon the honorable Senator's motives, far be that from me. I shall consider his article in the way in which he gave it.

In discussing the Negro's political future the author does not state clearly what that future is, but leaves it to be surmised. He considers three problems—the social, the political and the industrial. He says "there has not been at any time, any division among the white people of the South" upon the social problem, and that "one and all, now and at all times they refuse, as they have always refused, and will always refuse, even so much as to consider the suggestion of social equality or intercourse with the Negro;" that in "their view that would mean degradation to the white man, without compensating benefit for the black man; and so feeling and believing, they desire not to see the social chasm which now separates the races lessened, but rather to see it broadened and widened." Strictly speaking, there is no equality save the equality of choice or desire (not the obtaining of the choice or the desire), among any human beings. What is commonly called

all kinds of strange-named viands sandwiched in between. I did not try to pronounce their names, but simply said the dinner must have been great.

"Yes," my friend exclaimed, "and the remarkable thing about it was, it was seasoned to perfection. I had no occasion to use salt, pepper, or any other condiment."

Mr. George A. Smith, the master of the culinary art, to whom the foregoing compliments were paid, is what Ernest Hogan would call an unbleached American. No one who has seen him would think of ascribing his success as a first-class cook to the presence of French blood in his veins. He is every inch a Negro, of the Nubian type, and he glories in the fact that he is so unmistakably identified with the race. He was born in Canada about forty-eight years ago, his mother being a free woman who was born in Philadelphia, while his father was an escaped slave from Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Smith's father must have been a man of considerable force of character and possessed of a lovable disposition; at least, he must have so impressed his young master, for the reason that the latter not only planned his freedom, but wrote his pass, gave him a pistol and provided him with money for traveling expenses.

In 1868, when young Smith was only nine years old, the family removed to Titusville, Pennsylvania, which place was then wild over the oil excitement. Oil! oil! oil! was on the lips of every one; but the Smiths decided that oil was too slippery a proposition for them, so they went into the restaurant business. It was during that time that the ambi-

tion of young Smith was fired to put up some of the tempting dishes which his father knew so well how to prepare. School had but little attraction for him, but the kitchen had much. He was never so happy as when watching his father fill an order for one of the oil kings. No doubt the lad was tantalizingly inquisitive, but his father bore it all with heroism and Christian fortitude. And it was well that his father did encourage him, for young Smith was only fourteen years old when he cooked a steak for a man who wished a meal at a time the father was out.

"Did you really cook that steak?" asked the man after he had finished his dinner.

"Yes, sir," was the youth's reply.

"Well," said the man, "whenever I come here for a meal I want you to cook it, understand!" And he slipped into the hand of the boy an extra quarter as he said it.

Mr. Smith recalls but one time in his life when he was so triumphantly happy as when he received this silvery expression of his ability as a cook, and that was the day he won the hand and heart of Miss Julia Richards, of Jamestown, New York. That was in 1884, when he was only twenty-five years old, and from that time life to him assumed a more serious aspect. It dawned upon him with more force than ever that he was to play a man's part, and that meant that he had to row against the current, not to drift. He had already begun business in Warren, Pennsylvania, and with the assistance of his singularly capable and sympathetic wife he made for himself an enviable place in the hearts

of the good people of Warren. The writer met him there in 1896, and although Mr. Smith and his wife were the only people of color in that city, they had a thriving and prosperous business.

He was in Warren from 1882 until 1899, and during those seventeen years he was seeing visions and dreaming dreams, and working as he dreamed. His dream was to open a first-class place in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, a fashionable summer resort about midway between New York and Chicago. During the latter part of 1899, while looking around for a suitable place in which to open business, he saw what he thought would answer his purpose. But the agent strongly objected to renting it to a Negro, whereupon Mr. Smith applied directly to the owner, and got it.

Like Warren, Cambridge Springs has no Negroes as a part of its population, so the good people of the latter town were at a loss to understand how a Negro could hope to succeed there in business. No such misgivings came to Mr. Smith, because he had faith in himself and he had faith in the gustatory sense of mankind. He knew that wherever there are good eatings there eaters will be also. So he went on in the even tenor of his way, preparing good meals and serving them in an inviting and tempting manner, and in a few years his business reached such proportions that more room was needed.

The building in which he was doing business was formerly used as an opera house. It could easily have been remodeled to meet the needs of Mr. Smith's growing business, but this the owner would not do. "I will sell," he said,

"but I will not spend one penny for improvements." Mr. Smith bought, and had the building remodeled to suit his ideas of what a first-class place should be. It has forty-one rooms in all, so arranged that a family may have a suite of five rooms, with bath, or each room may be used for transients.

His place is directly opposite the public square, and is within a square of the depot and also of the Post Office. Cambridge Springs is a place of Hotels, large and small, and every one of them has a license to dispense alcoholic beverages. The proprietors of the different hotels claim that without license they cannot make expenses, and if this claim be well founded it appears that some influence is brought to bear to prohibit Mr. Smith from making expenses, for he has applied several times for license and as many times has been refused. But his business continues to grow in volume and wax strong in public favor. One guest of a certain prominent hotel in the town said: "I come to see George at least once a day to keep from starving to death." If guests of some of the other hotels do not say that in so many words they certainly act it, for the bulk of his trade is made up largely of the guests of other hotels. Business begins at 7:30 A. M., and it is a rare thing for him to close before midnight. Everything is served a la carte, and he who enters therein with a quarter for the purpose of having a meal will depart therefrom a disappointed and hungry man. Only the best of everything is served, and the trade only of those who are willing to pay for good food is solicited.

Before closing this article I might

mention that a certain prominent club of Warren, Pennsylvania, for which Mr. Smith formerly catered, has made repeated efforts to have him return to Warren. But he has turned a deaf ear to their flattering offers, in spite of the difficulty which he at times experiences in getting competent help. From 7:30 in the morning until after midnight, and this for 365 days in the year. How long their days; how short their nights. But he and his faithful wife stick to their

post with a resolution born of the determination to win.

"I may sell out some day, Mr. Taylor," he said to me, "but not just yet; for if I did some of my competitors might think that I am afraid of being licked. I enjoy a stiff fight, so I mean to stay in the field until the victory is emphatic and unquestioned."

This is the kind of stuff of which strong men are made, and the man possessing such stuff is bound to win.

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## KNOWLEDGE

**K**NOW then thyself, presume not God to scan;  
The proper study of mankind is Man.

POPE

ALL our knowledge is, ourselves to know.

POPE

KNOWLEDGE and wisdom, far from being one,  
Have oftentimes no connection. Knowledge dwells  
In heads replete with thoughts of other men,  
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

COWPER

KNOWLEDGE is proud that he has learned so much;  
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.





## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPHINE S. YATES, A.M.

Professor of English and History, Lincoln Institute. Honorary President  
National Association of Colored Women

### THE VALUE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

BY IDA A. BURRELL

Department of Domestic Science, Lincoln Institute,  
Jefferson City, Missouri



F all the changes brought about in the last ten years, few have had a greater influence for good than the progress made in domestic science. The time is not far distant when the subject of food and diet will rank in all schools and colleges and will be an essential part of the course of every educated woman.

A proper understanding of the conditions under which we live and have our being is of vital importance. "The welfare of a whole nation depends on its home-makers;" they must have a scientific knowledge of all things pertaining to life, body building and the home. The destiny of man is as often decided in the kitchen as in palaces. The humble cook is the real welder of our fate—the law-maker, and the cook book, the real code book. This is more to the point than it at first appears, for modern physiologists have demonstrated that various foods may influence our actions in no small degree. We must have cooks, and we must have educated cooks

who will give us nourishment. One writer has said: "But for life the universe were nothing, and all that hath life requires nourishment."

When we learn how to live we, too, like the Chinese, will pay our doctors as long as we are in health, they receiving no fee when we are ill. Then more time and attention may be given to diet in medical colleges than to pills and potions, which sometimes do more harm than good. We will keep well, knowing the curative properties of vegetables and fruits—the doctors that nature provided.

Few people stop to think that nature has provided in the food products of earth and tree all the medicines really necessary to overcome a great many lesser ills of the body, and to prevent the graver disorders.

The new kitchen to which we are rapidly approaching through the teaching of domestic science shall justly be termed the laboratory of the household. It will be equipped with all modern conveniences and labor-saving contrivances. A microscope will be placed in a light and convenient position in the kitchen, for the detection of adulterations in food and for the examination of the products of infection. By its aid the housewife

will learn the different yeasts, moulds and bacteria, how to select pure foods, avoid adulterations and provide the family with wholesome, nourishing food.

Take the æsthetic side of cooking, it is rather comfortable to know that one has minutely examined and tested the food in daily use and knows its composition. The housekeeper of the twentieth century must be an educated, scientific woman; then she will find the kitchen the most interesting room in the house. The term "cook" will not, then, be applied to the ordinary woman who is really a scullery maid, but to women of intelligence. When the home-makers understand the chemistry of food in its relation to life children will not then be weakly, but will be well formed, robust and healthy. Cooking will not be drudgery, but a pleasant, useful, honored profession. These conditions can only be brought by the aid of the schools in teaching domestic science and of each housewife in carefully overseeing her own kitchen. This does not mean that she must cook, but she must be the officer in command.

After all the home is woman's sphere. There she will apply this knowledge in shaping the lives of future generations. She should do her duty faithfully and lovingly, first of all to those who are nearest to her, but she should remember, also, that the woman who thinks only of her own home, and lives only for it, will in the end become a drudge. She must be made to see that, "While skillful labor is the crowning dignity of life, grace, refinement and self-poise are the highest ingredients of true service."

To be truly "the angel of the house"

woman must resolutely keep, and oft-times use, the wings that raise her above the house and all the things in it.



#### THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND THE DEATH RATE

BY OLIVIA HAYNES

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body nature is, and God, the soul."

IN affairs of life and business every one must have a source from whence to gain inspiration, and nothing has contributed more to the desire to reach the realms of fame than the careful study of the biography of great men, men who by the number of their great deeds have step by step ascended the ladder of fame. The thought comes to the one who thus carefully reads: There must be some underlying force which imparted strength and governed the actions of these great men.

What is it? A desire constantly to improve upon the ideal standard. Each class of people in any society is accustomed to enjoy a greater or less quantity of the comforts and luxuries of life.

This quantity forms the standard of living acquired by any given class and the economic force which gives strength to man's moral purpose is a desire to maintain a certain standard of living.

Since wages are the means by which the laboring class secures command over the necessities, comforts and conveniences of life it becomes quite clear that the standard of wages is one excellent gauge of the social, financial and other national conditions of any people. Whatever else may be said of a nation, if the wages are low the poverty of the people

is proverbial in its certainty; the standard of living is low, and civilization is backward. That there is no more general index of a nation's welfare and progress than the wage condition of its people finds to-day a clear illustration in the condition in China of the Chinese laborer, who seldom gets more than ten or twelve cents a day, mainly for the reason that so low is his standard of living that the social and material requirements under which he lives can be satisfied with the meagre comfort which ten cents per day will furnish.

Standards of living in the United States and in England have advanced so far that no industry could remain intact the mere existence of which depended upon paying for labor at the rate of ten cents per day.

If it were possible to make the American laborer as well satisfied with cotton smock, wooden shoes and boiled rice as are the hundred million Chinese in China, it would be just as easy to pay the Chinese rates of wages, but American enterprise is so progressive that wage rates are the best known in the civilized world, and both public policy and public safety should be directed toward stimulating a still higher standard of living among the people, especially among the so-called submerged tenth.

Any class of people that disregards the laws of nature must suffer. Nature is not sentimental, hence the death rate of any nation, or people, is largely in proportion to their standard of living. The Negro to a large extent is involved in this embarrassment. In 1898 his death rate was 31.22 per cent., while that of the whites was 16.01 per cent.

Then the standard of living of the former was low. To-day, since the economic conditions are gradually becoming better, we have reasons to believe, in accordance with the statistics of 1900, that there will be a steady decline in the death rate; that a comparison between the Negroes and the whites within the same social and economic class will show but little difference; that in all classes the higher the standard of living the lower will be found the death rate; and as intellectual culture advances that the death rate will be diminished with astonishing rapidity.

When a people passes beyond a period where absolute necessity controls their action to a point where correct habits and sentiments are formed, opinions and ideas more and more largely control desires; and desire in turn depends upon the kind of education the people have. If their education tends to repress all new tastes and desires that very education stands in the way of progress and tends to lower the standard of living.

Standards of living, therefore, become both a cause and a result of the death rate. A cause in that the standard tends to promote and maintain the form of social class in which it originates; a result in that each type of civilization tends to produce and reproduce its own form or standard of living.



#### SCHOOL SUPERVISION

BY ADDIE B. WILLIAMS

**M**ODERN development of education has made it a great and complex social engine, and modern educational ideals and theories have made teaching



one of the most difficult of arts. That the work may be thorough professional training of the teacher and wise supervision of the schools are necessary.

Supervisory officers should be the most sympathetic and helpful persons in a school system, for they are expected to encourage good teaching and to labor for the harmonious co-operation of the teachers with their principals, and of one school with another. They are paid a salary to do this, but now and then we meet among them one who, unable to grasp the largeness of his office, goes about spreading discouragement, discontent and heartache to every teacher.

Many a teacher retires to her room after school hours to bathe her pillow in tears because of the visit of a supervisor. Much has been said of unfit teachers, but unfit supervisory officers are doing far greater harm than poor teachers. Let the unfit be stricken from the roll and the schools will become far greater than they are to-day.

How fatal is the mistake of ignoring the feelings in education and how tragic are the consequences of so doing is shown in fiction by the ordeal of Richard Feuerel, and in real life by the autobiography of John Stuart Mill.

In every school system it is necessary to have some definite plan by which pupils may be properly classified and advanced from grade to grade according to their needs. It is necessary both on educational and on economic grounds. For economy's sake the pupils must be properly distributed so that the classes shall be kept reasonably full.

On educational grounds the pupils must move along as rapidly as their

growth demands and they must be associated with those of similar attainments. In every public high school the last week of every month should begin with review and written work; examination, however, is only a partial test of either knowledge or power. No examination can fully test either one or both. As to the former, at most it can determine only whether certain specific facts have been acquired.

At the close of every month a report should be sent to the parent or guardian of every pupil giving results of any of the tests given during the month, and each of the reports when received should be signed by the parents and returned to the teacher, so that parent as well as teacher can keep in touch with the progress of the child.

In teaching school it should be remembered that one subject cannot be taught without another. To illustrate, one cannot teach arithmetic well who is without training in algebra and geometry, i. e., all teachers should have a thorough knowledge of every subject to be taught.

In all concerns in which a half dozen persons are engaged there will be found a foreman or superintendent. The necessity of this is so well recognized that no argument is needed in its defence. Cities have long since recognized the value of supervision, and there are few towns employing as many as six teachers that have not supervision. The results in many rural schools are as yet not satisfactory; there is much waste of energy due to inexperienced teachers; as a result pupils lose interest, make no progress in studies and soon leave



school. Nothing will do more to improve these conditions than excellent county supervision.



#### THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRAMA

BY LOUISE A. BELL

"All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players.  
They have their exits and their entrances;  
And one man in his time plays many parts."

**T**HUS very truly sings the immortal bard of Avon in "As You Like It."

A history of the contributions of mankind to the civilization of the present age would be quite incomplete without some reference to the process, familiarly known as the drama, by which from time immemorial man has attempted to portray living, breathing, active humanity by means of the same humanity.

Evidently beginning with prehistoric man in the mimicry of childhood common to youth and maturity of all races, and developing into higher and higher forms with the evolution of civilization, the drama became in cultured Athenian life a series of events invested with interest because of the intense humanity of the actors who presented these events and their ability to portray passions that universally sway mankind. Generally divided into two classes—tragedy and comedy—the former, tragedy, may be described as that form of the drama which interests the reflective mind in the highest possible degree, while comedy appeals to the lighter and more humorous side of human nature. In comedy gloom, sadness and sobriety have no place, while in tragedy mirth and joviality are unknown or of minor consideration.

With Aeschylus, Greek tragedy properly begins, two actors assuming several parts and performing the entire play, which was often of great length. Personally instructing the actors during the rehearsal of his pieces, Aeschylus aimed in dramatic composition more at sublimity than at beauty; more at the heroic element in life than at the human element. Sophocles introduced a third actor, and improved the mechanism of the stage. Euripides, though great, failed to attain the highest forms of poetic expression. And with these three great poets, Greek tragedy practically came to a standstill. But no further proof of its greatness is needed than the fact that after the lapse of several thousand years, these dramas annually are staged in the leading universities of the world, and are enjoyed by thousands of spectators who, through these dramas, are able for the moment to lead the classic Athenian life, and to grasp the hidden, inner meaning of the ancient Greek drama as an active force in the development of Hellenic language, art, and culture; and the most potent element in this culture was the Greek language, which, as does the English language of to-day, very largely owed its force, its charm, its endurance as a vehicle of thought, to the development and influence of the drama.

Passing on from Athens to Rome, as "westward the course of empire swayed in its onward march," and finally to England, one finds the drama languishing for a time under the effect of a severer climate and more rigid laws.

Dramatic exhibitions in England if they did not originate in the church,

were nevertheless appropriated by the clergy in the form of mystery and miracle plays, and not until the sixteenth century did Comedy and Tragedy as such materialize in England in the form of secular plays; but from that time the growth of English drama was assured, through a long list of playwrights, among whom we find Jonson Marlowe and the immortal Shakespeare in the lead.

Shakespeare is now universally declared to be the greatest known dramatic genius, notwithstanding the controversies that periodically occur. His dramas probably contain the finest examples of depth, beauty, sublimity, refinement and variety, all gracefully combined, of which the drama is capable. And with what pleasure do we look upon the touching and beautiful scenes in "The Merchant of Venice," in "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "King Lear," and many other of his plays. We see the craftiness and cunning of Portia as portrayed in the court room scene; we witness the charming simplicity of Juliet, the duplicity of the daughters of King Lear, etc.

It is very difficult to separate American from English drama in points of form and matter. The similarity of language

and of dramatic themes are obvious to the most casual observer. It is, however, generally conceded that the strictly American play, thus far produced, reaches its climax in Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," which has gained as great popularity in the dramatic world as many of the Italian, French and English works.

High-class drama has a lasting influence upon the morals, customs, literature and speech of a country, since it tends to refine the higher qualities of man by showing, as we have noted, the bright as well as the dark side of human nature; by fixing the best forms of oral and written speech; by developing a taste for classic literature. The plot of every standard drama shows that though wrong may seemingly triumph, right eventually will dominate; hence it is that the influence of the drama tends to the purification of public morals and manners, as well as to correct forms of speech, general culture, and refinement.

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The readers of the Educational Department will, we think, find much pleasure and profit in the series of articles on Domestic Science contributed by Miss Ida Burrell. The first number appears this month and will be followed by other articles illustrating different phases of the very important subject Domestic Science.

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OUR fathers' God! from out whose hand  
The centuries fall like grains of sand,  
We meet to-day, united, free,  
And loyal to our land and Thee,  
To thank Thee for the era done,  
And trust Thee for the opening one.

WHITTIER

## Increase of Crime Among Negroes

WE reproduce from The Philadelphia Ledger, of May 10, an article by James Samuel Stemons deserving of careful reading, but which we cannot entirely endorse, so far as his deductions or conclusions are concerned, in a few paragraphs. We, nevertheless, have no disposition for criticism that may seem captious, nor time to undertake a thorough review, and will allow our readers to read and digest it without prejudice.—EDITOR.



OF late years the charge is being made by others than Southern politicians that crime and intractability among Negroes are on the increase, even in those localities where Negroes are popularly supposed to be most favored. The lamentation is beginning to reverberate throughout the country that in deeds of violence and sundry reprehensible crimes Negroes are active to a degree out of all proportion to their numerical standing, and many sociologists are asking in all seriousness if a gigantic mistake was not made in investing the Negro with unconditional citizenship; in educating him as the white man is educated, and in supposing him to be capable of conforming to high ideals of civilization.

Pulpit and press have taken up this plaint, one popular metropolitan preacher in an impassioned sermon not long ago referring to the Negro as a "black peril," declaring that the question of Negro thieves, burglars and murderers has become a most alarming one and urging the maximum punishments for such criminals; while newspaper and magazine writers are no less gloomy in their views. Some months ago, in an issue of one of the leading magazines, a writer of international reputation, in an

article that, upon the whole, must be taken as a defense of the Negro and which was unusually liberal and free from bias, without qualifications and without attempting to account for the alleged fact, declared:

"There have been many developments of one sort and another well calculated to fatigue and disappoint and disgust those who are all the time hoping for the best. There have been among Negroes manifestations of brutality unparalleled, so far as I know, since the dawn of civilization."

This is an astounding charge, and while it will doubtless be regarded by most persons as unwarrantably harsh and sweeping, it must be conceded that the contention is not entirely without foundation. But since it is the Negro as a freedman, and not the Negro as a slave, who has given rise to this charge, in almost its entirety, it must also either be conceded that the implied inborn tendency of the Negro to depravity is peculiar beyond comprehension—since 250 years of demoralization and dehumanizing slavery were powerless to develop it—or that abnormal influences beyond his control have within the past few years conspired to engender in him adverse tendencies which normal conditions could not have awakened.



## TENDENCIES TOWARD CRIMINALITY.

That the late tendency of Negroes to criminality may be partly due to cumulative, uncongenial and inharmonious conditions which have beset them since their emancipation, and not solely or even largely to their education, lack of education, racial inferiority or inborn depravity, is a fact which seems to be entirely ignored by those who are loudest in lamenting the criminal tendency of the race. The hypothesis that education and a certain degree of civil and political freedom must of themselves either convert the Negro into a high and noble type of citizen or prove conclusively that he is utterly incapable of attaining to such development is a sophistry which seems to be growing in popularity.

The fact that education, of whatever kind, is only a means to an end, which, if frustrated or intercepted, may prove a misfortune—by, among other things, destroying, through impatience and discontent, the equipoise of nature—instead of an incentive to nobler life, its legitimate end seems to be lost sight of by those who regard education as a panacea for every Negro ill. Such persons seem oblivious to the fact that, unless the sentiment in favor of Negroes applying their education grows apace with the rate at which they acquire it, such education is a negative and often a questionable blessing.

## DISCOURAGING CONDITIONS.

It is not my purpose to bring indictments against any section of this country for unjust treatment of the colored race—for wide latitude must be given,

especially on this question, to the frailties of human nature. But I do desire to show wherein much which is pointed to in the Negro as cause for impatience and complaint is due solely to the perverse and discouraging conditions, evitable or inevitable, just or unjust, by which they have been surrounded since their emancipation.

It is an axiom, I believe, as old as civilization, that the moral and intellectual advancement of a race, and of an undeveloped race especially, is governed by the degree of its industrial freedom, and that industrial restriction must of necessity result in the counter-restriction and dwarfing of the nobler attributes of nature. I will not say that most of the crime among Negroes is chargeable to industrial restrictions. Aside from the fact that they have numerous other incentives to crime, among them being the insidious influences of city life; the tendency to revel excessively in a new-found freedom; chafing at the barriers to civil and political liberty by which they are everywhere confronted, and other forces equally obvious. It is by no means certain that Negroes would not, under the most impartial conditions, add more than their quota to the criminal record. But I do maintain that a candid and impartial view of the industrial status of Negroes throughout the country will convince all who are open to conviction that industrial proscription is having an unbounded tendency to drive them into the ranks of criminals.

## INDUSTRIAL RESTRICTIONS.

It has been pointed out by those who are most severe in decrying the criminal



tendency of Negroes that they are, hundred for hundred, far more criminal in Northern than in Southern localities. I will rebut this contention by affirming that industrial restrictions against Negroes are much more pronounced in the North than in the South. And yet the South is by no means exempt from the charge of industrial discriminations against the colored race.

It is contended by all labor reformers, and by many sociologists, that, upon the whole, the American workman receives less than a fair return for his labor; that his wages is not sufficient to enable him to support and bring up a family according to American ideals, and that wages in the South are uniformly lower than in any other part of the country. From these facts, then, we have the proposition that the white workman is at his worst in the South, while the colored workmen is at his best in that locality.

Yet, notwithstanding these extremes of white and colored labor in the South, according to statistics compiled by the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Tradesman, from reports received from the employers of nearly 100,000 hands—and which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are the only statistics of the kind ever compiled—the worst conditions of the white workman, with the South as a basis, are vastly superior to the best conditions of the colored workman.

Notwithstanding the general efficiency of Negro labor in the South, the disparity between the wages of white and Negro labor is such as to astonish those who are not familiar with the industrial discriminations which are being made

against Negroes throughout the country. And yet the status of the Negro laborer in the South is elysian as compared with his status in other parts of the country. In States exclusive of the South he is compelled not only to do certain kinds of work for much lower wages than are paid white workmen, but his fields of activity are narrowed down to the most restricted limits.

He is approximately at his best in the North as a waiter. Yet the wages of the average Negro waiter are about one-third lower than are the wages of the average white waiter, while the best hostelrys almost invariably refuse to employ Negro waiters at all. For example, although New York contains more and finer hotels and restaurants than any other American city, there is not a hotel or restaurant in New York which can be ranked as first-class that employs Negro waiters. If not a waiter the Northern Negro is usually forced into the overcrowded avocations of the barber, porter, domestic or common laborer, while from the broader and more paying branches of labor he is excluded almost entirely.

There are more than 100,000 miles of railway in the States exclusive of the South, having an aggregate number of upward of 500,000 employes, but the only position in this great industry which is open to Negroes is that of porter. It is the same or worse with the street railways, shops, factories and business houses.

But it is needless to particularize. The fact that the Negro is being systematically excluded from every paying industry at the North is too obvious to

necessitate confirmation. Nor will it require a philosopher to trace much of the crime and reckless abandon of the Negro to this industrial discrimination. I believe that, independently of the abject despair induced by an unequal struggle for existence, the surest way to engender in an individual absolute indifference to the rights of society is to convince him that society is absolutely indifferent to his rights.

#### DESPERATION BORN OF DESPAIR

While I have ever believed that the true sentiment of representative citizens, North and South, is in favor of granting the Negro simple justice; of dealing with him in a humane way, which will conserve the best interests of society, and that many if not most of the hardships imposed upon the race are due more to thoughtless apathy than to wilful design, countless thousands of Negroes interpret the policy of white men to hold them at arm's length, and curtail their industrial, civil and political liberty, as a united and unchangeable determina-

tion to oppress them and crush out their manhood. With a feeling of hopelessness in the face of such odds, as well as of resentment against such treatment, many Negroes are turning against society with the reckless desperation born of despair.

It is useless to urge, as some do, that this is a white man's country, and that there is not employment sufficient for its owners. Aside from the fact that tens of thousands of aliens are being annually landed on these shores and freely given the employment which is denied Negro citizens, the Negro is here as a part of the body politic, through no desire or effort of his own, and the interests of society, no less than the mandates of humanity, demand that he either be given a humane chance in the struggle for existence, or deported to where he may enjoy this greatest of all rights. Developments of the past few years proclaim in unmistakable terms that there is no more place in the economy of this nation for industrial slavery than there was for chattle slavery.

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**E**XISTENCE may be borne, and the deep root  
 Of life and sufferance make its firm abode  
 In bare and desolate bosoms : mute  
 The camel labors with the heaviest load,  
 And the wolf dies in silence : Not bestow'd  
 In vain should such examples be ; if they,  
 Things of ignoble or of savage mood,  
 Endure and shrink not, we of nobler clay  
 May temper it to bear—it is but for a day.

BYRON

## The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Negro Business League



REPORTS from many sources seem to indicate that the eighth annual convention of the National Negro Business League will be well attended and have a larger gathering than any previous convention of the same body.

It is amazing with what rapidity this league has grown, the hold it has taken upon the whole people, its wide influence for good, the increasing and healthful emulation that pervades all sections to be the best and to bring into prominence each community. The story of the ever-increasing number of successful men and concerns owned and operated by Negroes has the most wonderful stimulating effect upon others. Very naturally the evidences of success shown at these annual gatherings set others to thinking, questioning, "If this man can succeed why not I?" and straightway, as it were, he jumps into the swim. These evidences of success on every hand serve to disabuse the minds of Negro youth of the error that there exists some particular prejudice against trading with him that will retard his progress where he lives; that he must ever and always depend upon the patronage of his own people or fail. He learns that he is quite upon the same plane with the Jew and Italian and other foreigners who come here and suc-

ceed. He learns that the rock that so many of his people have struck and gone to the bottom on is simply high and expensive living, too much show. The conferences among the members at these annual gatherings are always beneficial, worth the price. Every city where the League has convened bears evidence at once of its benefits, not only in drawing the attention and commanding the respect of white citizens, but in infusing the spirit of enterprise among our own people. The Negro learns that farming, mercantile pursuits and the factories afford the same opportunity for glory and renown as do the professions, and greater opportunities for wealth.

This year the League will convene a little farther West than heretofore, meeting at Topeka, Kansas, August 14, 15 and 16.

The business man of the East must remember that it is no farther from his place of business, say Boston, to Topeka, than from Topeka to Boston, and that in other years the men of the far West and South have traversed the distance very liberally and shed the light of their countenances and counsel upon us. Now for the return. Let us be up and doing at once, put aside minor events, put off our vacations till the middle of August and then to Topeka. All Kansas is alive and preparing to meet

the invasion of the Yankees and Southerners with songs of gladness. Let us respond generously.

New York will be generously represented we are sure in the persons of our foremost business men, such as Ball, Atkins, Payton, Garner, Thomas Gilbert and others of like character and calibre. Boston will swoop down upon New York, together they will swoop down upon Philadelphia, the whole combine will rush on to Baltimore, and a little further on to Washington, and then, all together, begin to roll toward the West till they reach the soil made sacred by the old free soilers commanded by the immortal John Brown—our John Brown, "Old Assawatamie." What a grand opportunity to stand in the real cradle of American liberty.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS.

Write Ira O. Guy, 311 West 14th

Street, Topeka, Kansas, for hotel accommodations.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

Later on you will hear from Cyrus Field Adams, Transportation Agent, regarding fare, etc.

Address Fred R. Moore, the National Organizer, at this office, No. 509 Eighth Avenue, New York, for further information.

Let the war cry of the liberators of fifty years ago, who under "Old Assawatamie" were fighting the battle for our freedom, be now our peace cry, "On to Kansas!" What a wonderful change since those days. And yet there are those living to-day, men who will be present at that convention, whose lives and memories span the whole distance. To such the journey to Kansas, to Leavenworth and Topeka, will be as a journey to Mecca or Jerusalem. Go, even if you have to walk; get there somehow.

## "Eagle Clippings"



HE above is the caption of an interesting book which has just been issued in an attractive form by the talented Negro orator and poet, David B. Fulton, which contains newspaper correspondence by "Jack Thorne," Mr. Fulton's nom de plume, and stories written by him

The collection of Jack Thorne's writings to various newspapers is a most in-

teresting one, and the race is indebted to him for the strong defense he has made from time to time of the race against the attacks of Northern and Southern white men. The book is called "Eagle Clippings," because of the fact that the book contains mostly articles that have appeared from time to time in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle from the pen of Jack Thorne.

The book is "gratefully dedicated to the Sons of North Carolina," of which



Mr. Fulton has long been an active and useful member.

As a frontispiece to the book is presented a fine likeness of Mrs. Lavinia R. Fulton, the mother of the author. The book contains, "A Reply to John Temple Graves," "Memorial Day in the South," "Some Comparisons, Taking Issue with Thomas Nelson Page and the Rev. Mr. Dixon," "The New Orleans Race Riot," "The Statesboro Lynching," and other stirring articles dealing with various phases of the race problem.

The writer wields a most trenchant

pen and is caustic in his arraignment of those who misrepresent and vilify the Negro race.

As an appendix to the book there appear several short stories written by the author from time to time, and the publication shows that Mr. Fulton is possessed of much literary ability and uses a most forcible pen.

"Eagle Clippings," which sells for fifty cents, should find a place in the homes of thousands of Negroes, as it contains much valuable information concerning the race.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT



WE ARE sorry to note among our exchanges advertisements that are very objectionable from every conceivable point of view. Lately there has cropped out great glaring advertisements of clairvoyants, accompanied by pictures of men wearing showy head gear; hideous things that appeal to only the lowest intellects. The race is affected adversely by such advertisements. People who see them are quite well assured that the race has not reached a very high level if such things appeal to it to such an extent as to make it pay the frauds to keep up a steady advertisement of their so-

called superhuman power of divination.

If there is one thing among our people in which they go to excess and in which a reform is sadly needed it is in the matter of funerals. There is too much money spent in needless display and in public demonstrations of love and affection that could have far more appropriately been manifested and shown during the life of the deceased. No one objects to proper and becoming respect to the dead, but it is not in good taste to spend hundreds of dollars on a funeral when the children of the deceased have wanted for the necessities of life before the funeral and will want for them after the funeral unless they are provided by charity. The dead would have lived longer and lived happier if the same at-

tention had been paid to them while living that is frequently paid to them after death, and the friends of the family would have a better opinion of the one who is lavishing insurance or other money on a funeral that should be devoted to the care of motherless or fatherless children. Give the dead such a burial as their position in life and the circumstances and conditions merit, but do not waste money needlessly and contract debts that cannot be paid in the attempt to make the world think differently of you than what your life and conduct has already done. Be gentle, be attentive, be devoted, be loving to the living and there will be no need of any evidence beyond your ability or your means after death to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Louisville, Kentucky, may need this admonition of the American Baptist, but we are sure that this community doesn't need any such advice. We refer to that portion simply where our editor says "there is too much money spent in needless display" at funerals. "Not guilty!" say we about here.

RECENTLY we spent a few days in the home of a good sister, and during our entire stay there she never had an unkind word to say of anybody. She spoke kindly of the Negro doctors in the town and declared that they were the best in the country, and she complimented the Negro stores, and said there never was a better man than her former pastor, but said her present pastor was just as good. And then she pointed out a number of men and women and told of their usefulness and goodness till she made us feel that there were never better people anywhere than lived in that little city. And, then, after sober reflection I wondered if there were not just as many good and useful members of the race in every community in proportion

to their population if someone would simply speak of them instead of holding up to public gaze the evils of the race. The person who will publish the worthy deeds and noble achievements of his fellow man serves his community well.

The editor of *The Torchlight* has come across a very rare woman. Long life to her!

THERE is another shallow-brained white man who is seeking cheap notoriety. Georgia has been unfortunate in electing a young man to Congress in the person of one Charles G. Edwards, who is desirous of distinguishing himself along the same line which has served to give notoriety to so very many Southern white men of his calibre. It has become such a popular thing in the South to grow to somebody, if you would but find something to say or do mean of or to the Negro; that many of her statesmen, who see no possible hope of becoming known by any other method, seek to find something mean to say or do to the Negro, and thus get themselves before the public.

This would-be statesman proposes to evolve some method by which to bar all Negroes from holding Federal office. Just what his is, is possibly only known to himself. It is possible that he will abolish the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and take away the Negro's right to citizenship. But if this is the course he proposes he seems then to be going directly backward.

But why discuss these fool things? There is a class of men coming to Congress now, from the South, who will do the Negro more good than all the learned and able statesmen this section has furnished from Reconstruction to the present. For many years the men whom the South has honored with seats in Congress have been those who had been skilled in the school of experience, and they did the Negro great harm by shrewd, skill-

ful manipulations, but these incoming gentlemen are a lot of demagogues, who have come into public existence by insidious agitation, and it is necessary for them to keep up such agitation to keep themselves before the public and make their constituents feel that they really amount to something. Such men are calculated to do a great deal for the Negro, because they will disgust the conservative white people of the country and cause the Negro to do a great deal toward strengthening himself in this country.

All heretofore the Negro's status had been exceedingly insecure and untenable, but hereafter he will do all in his power to make the position of an American citizen as secure to him as it is to any other American citizen. When things go easy with the Negro he does not trouble himself about anything. He seems to be contented to let everything go on and on, and not until some such character as Mr. Edwards comes along is he aroused and brought to a realizing sense of the dangers which beset him.

This editorial article from the Newport News Star abounds with truth. The Republican party is safe as long as the South sends to Congress such men as is here referred to. Ben Tillman has been the best recruiting agent the Republican party has had all these years.

ON the question of disfranchisement, like every other question before the American people, the Independent wishes to be unmistakably understood. We desire to have it understood, to start with, that we are constructively opposed to Negro domination in politics. Our opposition is not in the interest of the white man, but in the interest of good government. Our opposition, boiled down to its last analysis, is not opposition to the race, but to ignorance, incompetency and avarice. The Independent will support any prop-

osition to disfranchise the ignorant and vicious without regard to race or color, but will oppose any effort to disfranchise the ignorant Negro and put a premium upon white venality and ignorance.

We are uncompromisingly opposed to Negro domination, but not opposed to the Negro helpfully participating in government affairs: We believe in the old fundamental American doctrine of "No taxation without representation." We believe it but just and equitable that any people who are required to contribute to the support of the government by taxation ought to be permitted to take part in the affairs of state in proportion as they develop fitness and capability. We have no patience with the fallacy that any man ought to rule because he is black or white, but, on the contrary, ought to dominate as peculiar fitness and merit are demonstrated in the daily life of the individual.

It does not occur to us that our white neighbors will fall out with us for manly resistance of any proposition to nullify our manhood rights. If they do so, it is their personal concern, and their opposition will not deter us in the performance of our plain duty.

The proposition to disfranchise every Negro in the State, without regard to fitness to vote, and preserve the ballot for every white man without regard to ignorance or dishonesty, is the most important question now before the people of the State. Both Governor Smith and the Legislature are committed to this immoral proposition, but the outrage cannot be perpetrated if the Negro will act the man. The Independent has before stated, and still believes that the strongest argument in favor of Negro disfranchisement will be for the Negro to sit supinely by and allow himself to be disfranchised without manly resistance.

Editor Davis is undoubtedly a brave man.



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INCORPORATED 1906

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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Since the abolition of slavery in the United States in 1863, many Negroes have held official positions. Two were United States Senators; twenty-two, Representatives; three, Registers of the Treasury; several were Lieutenant Governors of States. About forty have held diplomatic and consular positions; many have been officers in the army; six were Recorders of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

A fine engraving of these Negro Congressmen has just been issued, giving accurate portraits of each; also the Congress in which they served and the years of service. In the picture, the two senators, Messrs. Revels and Bruce, occupy the center of the group, surrounded by the other eighteen Representatives. In the background, the Stars and Stripes in color. This beautiful engraving, with a booklet containing biographies of these eminent men, is sold for one dollar (\$1.00). This engraving is a graphic political history of the Negro in America. No home, library, office or school-room will be complete without it. Send for one to-day.

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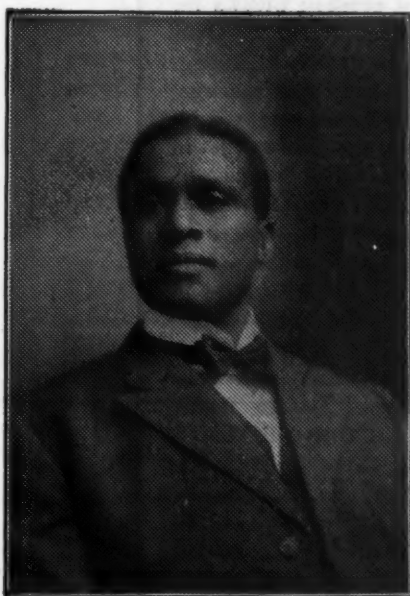


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